Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

752F
ES

PES 261 APRIL 1970

POULTRY AND EGG Situation

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
APR 30 19
CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Poultry and Egg Situation at a Glance

Item	Unit	Annual average			1969			1970		
		1963-67	1968	1969	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
		Eggs								
Farm production	Mil. eggs	66,184	5,772	5,744	5,708	5,281	5,997	5,871	5,326	
Average number of layers on farms	Mil.	304.7	315.0	313.3	316.1	314.5	312.9	324.1	322.0	
Rate of lay per layer	Eggs	217	220	220	18.1	16.8	19.2	18.1	16.5	
Frozen egg production	Mil. lb.	380.8	360.6	334.4	20.5	22.2	24.2	26.4	26.7	
Dried egg production	Mil. lb.	53.8	65.3	61.1	2.1	2.4	3.1	3.6	3.8	
Prices received by farmers	Ct. per doz.	34.5	34.0	39.6	43.0	38.6	39.5	53.1	47.3	42.5
Retail prices (BLS) Grade A, large	Ct. per doz.	54.2	52.9	62.1	66.4	64.4	60.1	79.2	78.0	
Price paid for laying feed	Dol. per ton	84.7	80.0	80.0	80.0	79.0	79.0	82.0	83.0	83.0
Egg-feed price ratio	Ratio	8.3	7.4	9.9	10.8	9.8	10.0	13.0	11.4	10.2
Stocks, first of month: Shell	Thous. cases	72	86	59	59	56	71	51	46	80
Frozen	Mil. lb.	52.4	89.5	71.9	71.9	60.8	55.6	42.7	40.5	39.4
Replacement chicks hatched	Mil.	527.3	514.3	529.9	38.0	40.3	53.6	45.7	47.0	
		Poultry								
Federally inspected slaughter, certified										
Broilers	Mil. lb.	5,218.4	494.9	540.3	540.7	445.6	482.6	580.1		
Turkeys	Mil. lb.	1,378.0	121.3	119.4	42.6	21.3	23.4	40.5		
Price of farm, live weight										
Broilers	Ct. per lb.	14.5	14.3	15.1	14.3	15.0	15.3	14.8	14.3	14.8
Chickens excluding broilers	Ct. per lb.	9.1	8.2	9.6	9.2	9.3	9.8	10.8	10.5	10.9
Turkeys	Ct. per lb.	21.7	20.5	21.3	20.4	19.6	19.7	24.8	24.9	25.6
9-city wholesale broiler price	Ct. per lb.	1/26.2	27.2	29.1	27.2	28.4	28.9	28.6	27.4	27.9
Retail price										
Broilers	Ct. per lb.	39.3	39.8	42.2	39.1	40.0	41.1	42.8	42.3	
Turkeys	Ct. per lb.	2/N.A.	46.4	48.8	47.7	47.7	47.4	54.3	55.6	
Broiler-feed price	Dol. per ton	92.0	89.0	90.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	93.0	94.0	94.0
Broiler-feed price ratio	Ratio	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.1
Turkey feed price	Dol. per ton	90.0	87.0	89.0	87.0	87.0	87.0	93.0	94.0	92.0
Turkey-feed price ratio	Ratio	4.9	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.5	5.3	5.3	5.6
Stocks, first of month:										
Broilers	Mil. lb.	30.6	41.3	20.8	20.8	21.0	21.7	23.4	26.5	26.8
Turkeys	Mil. lb.	219.1	366.9	317.1	317.1	293.6	254.4	191.9	162.1	130.7
Total poultry	Mil. lb.	361.3	540.3	417.3	417.3	394.0	350.0	306.6	272.4	244.2
Placement of broiler chicks in 22 or 23 States	Mil.	2,352	2,622	2,846	50.4	54.0	56.9	57.9	60.1	62.7

1/ 1964-67 average. 2/ Not available.

254622

POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION

CONTENTS

	Page
Summary	3
Eggs	4
Recent Situation	4
Outlook	6
Broilers	7
Recent Situation	7
Outlook	7
Turkeys	8
Recent Situation	8
Outlook	9
Changes in the Poultry Meat Industry and Projections for the Decade	10
List of Tables	42

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Approved by
The Outlook and Situation Board
and Summary released
April 10, 1970

Principal contributor:

William E. Cathcart

Economic and Statistical
Analysis Division

Economic Research Service

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

The Poultry and Egg Situation is published in February, April, June, September, and November.

SUMMARY

Seasonal increases in production of eggs this spring will hold prices near year-earlier levels. Substantial increases in broiler chick placements for slaughter this spring will keep broiler prices below 1969 levels. But turkey prices may stay relatively high. Smaller January 1 stocks have trimmed supplies of turkey meat for the first half of 1970.

Egg production during January-February averaged about 2 percent above a year earlier. Production will increase seasonally in the spring and average 3-4 percent above 1969 levels through summer. The laying flock on March 1 was up 3 percent from last year and likely will continue larger for all of 1970. Pullet chicks placed for laying flocks in the closing months of 1969 were up 3 percent; January-February placements were up 17 percent. The rate of lay dropped below year-earlier rates during February, likely as a result of adverse weather in many areas. However, the rate of lay will pick up and average around 1969 levels in coming months.

Egg prices to producers averaged 47.6 cents a dozen in January-March, about the same as in October-December 1969, but more than 7 cents above a year earlier. However, prices declined 10 cents a dozen from mid-January 1970 to mid-March. Wholesale prices averaged about 50 cents a dozen in the Chicago market during the 3 weeks prior to Easter, about 4 cents above a year earlier. They fell to 38 cents the week following Easter--a sharper decline than usual. This was near the post-Easter price level of 1969. Prices may continue to decline in the spring as production increases seasonally. Prices will then show seasonal strength into summer. With prospects for increased placements in the laying flock, based on current hatchery activity, egg production during the fall will be

moderately above last fall and prices likely will drop substantially below year-earlier levels.

Broiler meat output in Federally inspected plants during January-February was 12 percent above a year earlier. Output for January was up about 7 percent, for February 17 percent, and weekly slaughter reports show output during the first 3 weeks of March up nearly 18 percent. Chick placements suggest broiler supplies for spring about a tenth larger. Supplies are likely to continue larger through 1970, but the gain over 1969 levels may narrow in the second half.

Even with the big gain in broiler supplies in early 1970, prices in the first quarter averaged only slightly below a year earlier. However, with the accelerated rise in production in February, prices fell below year-earlier levels and continued lower through March. Since substantially larger production is indicated for coming months, prices likely will average below year-earlier levels in the spring and summer.

Supplies of turkey meat will average lower in the first half of 1970 because of reduced stocks. Although turkey meat output was down in early 1970, production is expected to increase and average moderately larger than first half of 1969. However, the 1970 turkey crop, mostly marketed in the second half, likely will be substantially larger than in 1969. The December 1969-February 1970 hatch averaged 23 percent larger than in the same months a year earlier. But March 1 eggs in incubators--a good indicator of the March hatch--were only 2 percent above 1969. Trade reports indicate that all available eggs are being used and that most poults have been contracted for. The availability of poults during the main hatching season may limit the size of the year's turkey crop to moderately above 1969.

Turkey prices to producers during January-March averaged 25.1 cents a pound, about 1 cent above October-December 1969 and 5 cents a pound above the first quarter of 1969. Prices will continue relatively strong into summer but likely will decline by fall and average below year-earlier levels in the fourth quarter as larger turkey supplies become available.

SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

EGGS

Recent Situation

Production--Egg production for January was up nearly 3 percent but fell to less than 1 percent above year-earlier levels during February, largely because of adverse weather and a resulting decline in the rate of lay. The larger production for the period resulted from a larger laying flock and a slightly higher rate of lay.

Farmers had 3 percent more layers on farms January 1 than a year earlier--1 percent fewer hens but 6 percent more pullets of laying age. This indicates that the laying flock was both larger and younger during the early months of 1970. Also, there were 5 percent more pullets 3 months old or older, not yet laying.

Slaughter of mature light hens have been below year-earlier levels in recent months primarily because of relatively high egg prices. Based on slaughter of light hens in Federally inspected plants, culling during November-January was down about 7 million hens--20 percent. Culling picked up relative to a year earlier and in February was 7 percent lower. As prices weaken during the spring, culling of old flocks likely will increase more than usual. In the week ending March 18, Federally inspected slaughter of light-type hens was 10 percent above 1969. The

expected continued high level of culling of old flocks and a larger number of replacements started during the past 6 months will result in a younger and more productive flock through most of 1970.

The rate of lay fell from 2 percent above a year earlier on January 1 to 2 percent below on March 1. This decline likely resulted mainly from adverse weather in many areas during January and February. Relatively high egg prices during November 1969-January 1970 evidently delayed the culling of old flocks. However, trade reports indicate that adverse weather in early 1970 caused heavier mortality in the laying flock than usual.

Prices--Prices received by producers for eggs during January-March averaged 47.6 cents a dozen, 7.2 cents above a year earlier despite 2 percent larger production. Strong consumer demand for shell eggs and larger movement of eggs to breakers and hatcheries helped hold egg prices well above year-earlier levels for the first quarter. Mid-month prices declined in January-March, as production was maintained above year-earlier levels. The U.S. average price received by producers was 42.5 cents for March, 12.1 cents below the mid-December price, but 3 cents above March 1969.

Chicago wholesale prices for Grade A large eggs fell sharply from a mid-January high of 65 cents a dozen to 46 cents in late February. Prices subsequently strengthened and averaged 48 cents a dozen for March--about 4 cents above March 1969; however, prices dropped sharper than usual the week following Easter to 38 cents a dozen. This is near the post-Easter price level of 1969.

Shell egg prices

Calendar quarters	Received by producers		Chicago wholesale 1/			
			Large		Medium	
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
	Cents per dozen					
I	40.4	47.6	44.8	53.5	40.3	47.4
II	32.7		36.3		29.8	
III	37.7		46.4		38.0	
IV	47.8		56.4		52.3	
Annual:	39.6		46.0		40.1	

1/ Chicago, weighted average price delivered. White, 80 percent Grade A.

Trading in spot shell eggs has ended on both the Chicago and New York Merchantile Exchanges. Trading was discontinued at both exchanges effective Monday, March 16. Suspension of trading in spot shell eggs largely resulted from the declining activity in the spot cash markets and mounting criticism in recent years, as egg marketing became decentralized. Also, the level of pricing has shifted from loose eggs at wholesale to cartoned eggs to retailers.

Producers paid higher prices for most production items during the first quarter of 1970 than a year earlier. Laying feed averaged $82.50 a ton for the period, up $2. Despite higher feed costs the egg-feed price ratio for March was about the same as a year earlier.

Utilization--Egg breakers continue their high rate of usage. Egg use by breakers during January-February was up 37 percent from a year earlier. Use by breakers during this period represented 8 percent of total eggs produced. Liquid egg production during January-February for immediate consumption was up 21 percent from a year earlier and accounted for about 15 percent of total egg breakings. Breakings used for drying increased 75 percent while production of frozen eggs gained 24 percent over a year earlier. Although over one-half of liquid egg production during January-February was frozen, stocks of frozen eggs continued to fall and on March 1 were nearly 30 percent below a year earlier. Cold storage stocks of shell eggs increased sharply during February and on March 1 totaled 80,000 cases, 74 percent above very low levels a year earlier. But total eggs and egg products in cold storage on March 1 totaled 1 million cases, shell equivalent, compared with 1.1 million cases on February 1, and 1.5 million cases on March 1, 1969.

USDA announced resumption of the purchase program for egg mix with first offers due on April 13 and weekly thereafter until further notice. Purchases will be made with funds authorized under Section 32 of P.L. 74-320, for distribution to needy persons. Egg mix is a dried product made up of not less than 51 percent whole egg solids, 30 percent nonfat milk solids, 15 percent corn oil and not more than 1 percent salt. Whole eggs used must be processed from shell eggs of current domestic production. Purchases of egg mix under this program during 1969 totaled 15 million pounds. This was the shell equivalent of about 22.5 million dozen eggs at a cost of $13.3 million.

More eggs are going for chick hatching purposes this year. For the first 2 months of this year, 13 percent more eggs went for broiler chick hatchings and 18 percent more for egg-type chick hatchings than for the same months of 1969. Eggs used for hatchings in January-February this year accounted for about 7 percent of total eggs produced, nearly 1 percent more than in 1969.

Imports of shell eggs and egg products increased during the last quarter of 1969 and early 1970 in response to high domestic egg prices. Shell equivalent of eggs and egg products totaled 3.6 million cases in the last quarter of 1969, compared with 3.0 million for the same quarter of 1968. During January 1970 egg imports were equivalent to 171,000 cases, up from about 6,500 cases in January 1969. Although up sharply, egg imports amounted to less than 0.5 percent of U.S. production in recent months.

Exports of eggs and egg products (primarily shell eggs) fell and totaled 32,000 cases in January, down more than a third from January 1969.

Outlook

Production--Egg production will increase seasonally in the spring and is expected to continue moderately above year-earlier levels. The larger production this year is expected to result from both a larger laying flock and a higher rate of lay. The laying flock on March 1 was 3 percent larger than a year earlier. Also, during September-December 1969, 3 percent more pullet chicks were placed for laying flocks. In addition, the rate of placements during January-February increased sharply and averaged 17 percent above the same months of 1969. These placements, even assuming a moderate increase in culling of old flocks, are expected to hold layer numbers above year-earlier levels through spring and summer.

Although 2 percent below a year earlier on March 1 due mainly to bad weather, the rate of lay likely will average near year-earlier levels in coming months as old-flock culling picks up.

Producer plans as of February 1 were to purchase 3 percent more replacement chicks and started pullets in 1970 than in 1969. While hatching activity so far is in excess of these intentions, subsequent activity will likely reflect the recent break in egg prices. The January-February hatch was 18 percent above a year earlier and eggs in incubators on March 1 were up 14 percent.

Prices--Prices to producers for eggs likely will remain near year-earlier levels in the spring as production gains seasonally. If egg production continues to increase relative to last year, egg prices in the summer and fall probably will move moderately below a year earlier. Increased population and expected larger use of eggs by breakers and hatcheries this year will partially offset some of the downward price effect of an increase in egg production.

Utilization--Egg use by breakers this spring likely will continue substantially above the relatively low levels of a year earlier. Relatively high shell egg prices and reduced breakings during the first half of 1969 resulted in inventories of egg products being drawn down to their lowest levels since 1966. And egg inventories continue light. Thus, liquid egg producers are expected to operate at a high rate, particularly during the heavy production months of spring, to supply

current demand and to rebuild stocks to a more nearly normal working level. Also, more eggs are expected to be used for hatchings during 1970--for both egg-type and broiler chicks.

The increased use for breaking and hatching this spring will take a substantial portion of the expected increase in egg production. Thus, most of the increase in supplies of shell eggs for table use likely will occur after midyear.

BROILERS

Recent Situation

Production--Broiler meat production in early 1970 was substantially above a year earlier. January production rose 7 percent and February 17 percent. Output of federally inspected broiler meat during January-February totaled 1.1 billion pounds, ready-to-cook weight, 12 percent above the same months last year. The number of broilers marketed was up 11 percent and the average live weight at 3.65 pounds was about 1 percent higher. The live weight of broilers marketed averaged 3.6 pounds during February, nearly 3 percent below January. Weekly reports indicate that broiler slaughter in the first 3 weeks of March was about 18 percent above a year earlier.

Prices--Wholesale prices of ready-to-cook broilers in 9 cities averaged 28 cents a pound during January-March, down slightly from a year earlier. Prices in January and early February averaged above year-earlier levels; but prices declined in February and for March averaged about 1 cent a pound below March 1969. Competition from other meats probably had little influence during this period. Lower prices in recent weeks were caused primarily by increased broiler supplies. Production of beef was slightly above a year earlier but was a little more than offset by smaller supplies of other red meats. Prices of red meats in 1970 have been well above a year earlier.

Broiler prices

Calendar quarters	Received by producers		9-city weighted average (ready-to-cook)	
	1969	1970	1969	1970
	Cents per pound			
I	14.9	14.6	28.2	27.9
II	14.9		29.6	
III	16.5		31.0	
IV	14.1		27.5	
Annual	15.1		29.1	

Broiler production costs in early 1970 have gone up further. The index of prices paid by farmers for commodities and services for March was 5 percent above a year earlier. Broiler feed prices in the first quarter of 1970 averaged about $6 a ton more than last year.

Utilization--USDA purchases of fresh frozen cut-up young chicken for the school lunch program for January (program discontinued January 28) totaled 7.3 million pounds at a cost of $2.5 million. Total purchases during the 1969/70 school year amounted to 50.4 million pounds at a cost of $17.4 million. Purchases during the 1968/69 school year totaled 48.7 million pounds at a cost of $15.3 million.

USDA in January-March contracted to make payments (under the export payment program) on 2.4 million pounds of young chicken to be shipped to Switzerland and Greece at a cost of $311,000. Of this total amount, 1.6 million pounds went to Switzerland at a cost of $218,000. This compared with shipments to Switzerland of 2.7 million pounds at a cost of $447,000 for the same months of 1969. Payments on shipments to Greece began in January 1970.

Outlook

Production--The broiler expansion will continue through spring. Based on broiler chick placements, supplies during the second quarter of 1970 likely will average about 10 percent above a year earlier; they were up 13 percent for the first quarter. The margin over last year is expected to narrow in the second half.

In response to higher prices during 1969, producers have continued to add more pullets to the broiler hatchery supply flock. There were about 8 percent more birds in the flock during January-February. Flock placements have continued above a year earlier but the margin has narrowed and the laying flock by fall may total about 5 percent above a year earlier. Nevertheless, the hatchery supply flock could continue to sustain a substantial increase in broiler production throughout 1970.

Prices--Larger supplies of broiler meat are expected to hold prices below year-earlier levels during 1970. A continued strong consumer demand for meats and little change in red meat supplies until late in 1970 will help to bolster the price for poultry meat. Nevertheless, the price dampening effects of increased broiler meat supplies will likely keep broiler prices through the rest of the year below those of 1969.

TURKEYS

Recent Situation

Production--Turkey meat output during the first half of 1970 will likely exceed the 233 million pounds for the first half of 1969. Output, ready-to-cook weights, in Federally inspected processing plants during January-February 1970 totaled 62.8 million pounds, about 2 percent below a year earlier. But output in the spring is expected to be moderately larger. The number of turkeys marketed during January-February was about 6 percent below a year earlier, but the average live weight was nearly 6 percent above. Output is light during the first half of the year and usually accounts for only about a sixth of the annual total.

Despite larger output, turkey meat supplies during January-June 1970 will be below a year earlier as a result of sharply lower stocks on January 1. Large cold storage stocks depressed turkey prices during much of 1969. However, demand was strong and stocks on January 1 at 203 million pounds were down more than a third from January 1969. Stocks continued to decline seasonally in early 1970 and totaled 131 million pounds on March 1, nearly 50 percent below a year earlier. Stocks will continue to decline until about midyear, when production picks up seasonally. Stocks on July 1 are expected to total substantially below the 119 million pounds of a year earlier.

Prices--Because of smaller supplies and continued strong demand, live turkey prices during January-March averaged 25.1 cents a pound, about 5 cents above the same months of 1969 and 1 cent above October-December 1969. Wholesale prices of frozen ready-to-cook turkeys in major cities have increased in recent months. During January-March, New York prices for young hens, 8-16 pounds, averaged 46.6 cents a pound compared with 31.1 cents a year earlier. Prices for young toms, 14-20 pounds, averaged 39.3 cents a pound compared with 28.7 cents in 1969.

Turkey prices

Calendar quarters	Received by producers		New York wholesale 1/			
			Young hens 8-16 pounds		Young toms 14-20 pounds	
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
	Cents per pound					
I	19.9	25.1	31.1	46.6	28.7	39.3
II	20.4		34.6		32.9	
III	21.1		36.3		33.6	
IV	23.9		43.0		38.9	
Annual	21.3		36.3		33.5	

1/ U.S. Grade A, ready-to-cook, carlot and trucklot, frozen, F.O.B. or equivalent.

Exports of turkey in 1969 dropped more than 10 percent. Most of the decline was in turkey parts rather than whole turkeys as erroneously reported in the February Poultry and Egg Situation. Turkey meat exports in January 1970 totaled 2.7 million pounds, ready-to-cook--more than double January 1969, when shipping was hampered

by a dock strike. Turkey parts, accounting for more than 90 percent of the total, were 2-1/2 times larger than a year earlier while those of whole turkey were down nearly half.

Outlook

Production--More turkeys are likely in the second half of 1970. How many more than in the second half of 1969 will hinge largely on poult production during March-July when normally three-fourths of the poults are hatched. The poult hatch in recent months has been substantially above year-earlier levels after dropping below in the fall of 1969. The hatch was up 29 percent in December and up 19 percent in January-February. But March 1 eggs in incubators--a good indicator of the March hatch--were only 2 percent above 1969. Trade reports indicate that all available eggs are being used and that most poults have been contracted for. The availability of poults during the main hatching season may limit the size of the year's turkey crop to moderately above 1969.

Prices--Turkey prices likely will continue above 1969 levels into summer but may decline in the main marketing season. Turkeys will face strong competition from increased broiler supplies this year and per capita red meat supplies may be larger in the second half. However, reduced cold storage stocks and increasing consumer incomes and inflationary pressures will lend support to prices this year.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

CHANGES IN THE POULTRY MEAT INDUSTRY AND PROJECTIONS FOR THE DECADE

By William E. Cathcart
Agricultural Economist
Economic Research Service

ABSTRACT: *The poultry meat industry has experienced phenomenal growth and will continue to expand during the 1970's. Advancements in nutrition, breeding, disease control and improved management practices contributed to the rapid growth in production. Also, structural changes in producing and marketing organization played an important role in the development and growth of production and consumption. Consumption of both broiler and turkey meat is expected to continue to increase during the 1970's, though perhaps at a slower pace.*
KEY WORDS: *Broilers, turkeys, poultry meat, production, consumption, prices, and projections.*

INTRODUCTION

Change is the name of the game in the poultry meat industry, particularly for broilers. The broiler industry--one of the most dynamic--has experienced phenomenal postwar growth. The turkey industry has also expanded but at a slower pace.

Earlier, most young chickens were marketed in the spring and early summer as a byproduct of the spring hatch from farm flocks. Most of the pullets were kept for the farm laying flocks and the excess cockerels marketed as spring fryers. During the rest of the year, the only available fresh chicken meat was primarily mature chickens culled from the laying flocks. To meet the demand for fresh killed young chickens, a few producers began raising chickens on a continuous basis to market as fryers. The practice caught on and then after World War II expanded rapidly to form the basis of today's broiler industry.

TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS

Growth of the Broiler and Turkey Industries: Broiler numbers were first estimated by USDA for 1934, and showed 34 million produced that year. By 1939 output exceeded 100 million birds. In 1950, broiler numbers exceeded the number of other chickens--631 million broilers and 619 million farm chickens. Broiler output continued to increase rapidly reaching 1 billion birds in 1954, and expanded to about 2-3/4 billion in 1969 (table 1). In the 1939-58 period, production expanded at an average annual rate of 14 percent--equivalent to nearly 80 million birds a year--and except for 3 instances, output increased each year. Since 1958 broiler increases have continued at more than 100 million birds a

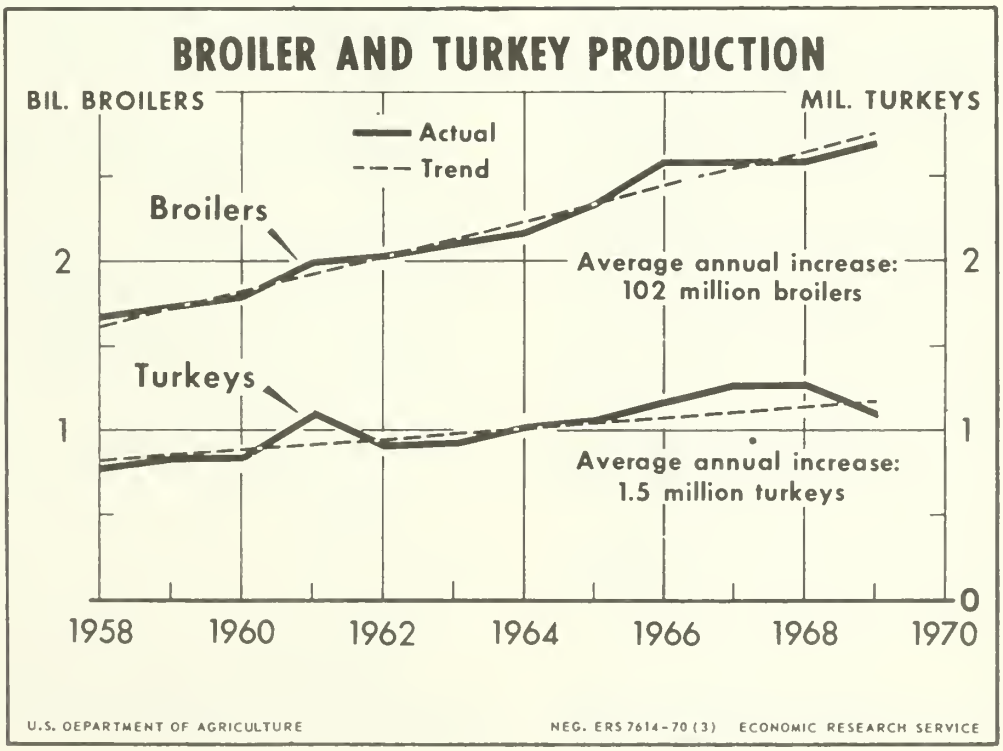
year; but because of much larger production, the average rate of increase has slowed to 5 percent (figure 1).

The turkey industry has also expanded rather rapidly. Turkeys raised rose from around 20 million birds in 1934 to a record 127 million in 1967 (table 2). The record 1967 crop of 127 million depressed prices and production fell to about 106 million annually in 1968 and 1969. Turkey numbers expanded rapidly and nearly quadrupled from 1934 to 1958--from 22 million to 80 million. Since 1958 the growth rate slowed, averaging a little less than 3 percent a year through 1969 (figure 1).

Increased Feed Efficiency: Improved management, breeding, and feeding efficiency have made it possible to produce a pound of poultry meat from a smaller quantity of feed and other inputs in a shorter time period. USDA 1/ computes the average amount of feed fed per 100 pounds of live weight produced for broilers and turkeys. Although these rates probably are higher than in actual practice, they provide a comparison of change over the years. For example, during 1950 an average of 3.3 pounds of feed was required to produce 1 pound of live weight broiler; by 1969 this had been reduced to 2.4 pounds. This is a big cost reduction factor, since feed accounts for about two-thirds of total production costs. During this period the time needed to grow a broiler to marketing weight was reduced from 10-12 weeks to 8-9 weeks.

The feed required to produce a pound of turkey has declined but not as fast as for broilers. Feed required to produce a pound of turkey averaged 4.5 pounds in 1969 compared with 4.8 pounds in 1950. Trade reports indicate that these conversion rates are higher than those reported by most turkey growers.

1/ Hodges, Earl F., Consumption of Feed by Livestock 1940-1959, ERS, USDA, Production Research Report No. 79, March 1964.



CHANGING STRUCTURE AND LOCATION

The structure of the poultry industry has changed greatly from the early years. Broilers and turkeys are being produced and processed by fewer but larger operations--many of these integrated. Production has shifted geographically and many changes have occurred in marketing.

Fewer Farms: 2/ The number of farms producing broilers and turkeys for sale has declined sharply, while broiler production per farm has risen. Information on the number of farms selling broilers was first reported in the 1954 Census of Agriculture; the last available Census was in 1964. In this 10-year period the number of farms selling broilers declined from 48,931 to 35,128 while the number of broilers sold increased from 792 million to 1.9 billion. The 1964 Census also reported that the largest 10,000 broiler farms, or about 30 percent of the farms selling broilers, accounted for two-thirds of all broilers sold in 1964.

Farms raising turkeys have also declined sharply--from 162,244 in 1949 to 41,862 for 1964. During this same period the number of turkeys raised increased from 35 million to 105 million. The 1964 Census reported that 3,402 commercial poultry farms accounted for more than 87 percent of the total turkeys raised.

The fast growth of the broiler and turkey industries reflects many factors that have affected both the supply of and demand for poultry meat. Growers have increased output because of reduced costs per bird. Cost reductions have been primarily the result of technological advances in nutrition, breeding, disease control. and better management. Also, other developments such as changes in organizational structure and financing of producer operations have been important.

Fewer and Larger Processing Plants: 3/ As the average size of the poultry enterprise has increased and the number of producers declined, changes also have occurred in the size of processing plants. The number of Federally inspected slaughter plants processing young chickens (primarily broilers) changed little from 1962 to 1968--declining from 288 to 274. During this same period the volume of slaughter by these plants increased from 5.9 billion pounds live weight to 8.3 billion pounds. Plants slaughtering 1 million pounds or more per week more than doubled in number from 1962 to 1968 while smaller plants declined more than a third. For 1968, Federally inspected slaughter plants accounted for around 90 percent of total young chickens and turkeys slaughtered.

The number of Federally inspected plants slaughtering turkeys fell from 281 in 1962 to 193 in 1968. During this period turkey slaughter increased over 25 percent to 1.8 billion pounds live weight. Plants slaughtering turkeys averaged smaller than plants slaughtering chickens. The number of plants with weekly volume of 300,000 pounds or more increased 68 percent and volume slaughtered in these plants nearly doubled in this period.

Integration an Important Factor: Integration has played a vital role in the growth of the poultry industry. The integrators have been primarily feed suppliers and poultry processors. The integrated organizations originating from feed enterprises were interested in expanding and developing markets for their feeds, while those which integrated backward from the processing plant found this a means of controlling costs. Some integration also sprang from hatcheries.

2/ Bureau of Census, 1964 U.S. Census of Agriculture, Livestock, Poultry, and Livestock and Poultry Products, Volume II Chapter 2.

3/ Faber, Fred L. and Gallimore, William W., Changes in Firm and Plant Size in Broiler and Turkey Processing, ERS, USDA, Poultry and Egg Situation, November 1969.

Farmers entered into contract programs with integrators so they could expand operations, reduce risks, acquire financial and technical assistance, and establish marketing outlets. Feed companies offered contract programs to maintain or increase feed volume, while processors used contracts to assure a dependable supply of birds for their plants. Despite problems and complaints, the system proved to be one of mutual advantage. Broiler production contracts became common in the late 1940's and expanded rapidly during the next decade and into the 1960's.

A survey by the National Commission on Food Marketing indicated that as late as 1959 nearly 58 percent of the broilers for processing were purchased from producers, after they were grown, with no production contract or other arrangement with the grower. 4/ By 1964 this had declined to less than 30 percent. Industry reports indicate that in recent years over 90 percent of broiler production was from integrated firms.

The Commission further reported that 60 to 70 percent of turkey production in 1961-62 was grown under some type of arrangement between growers and other firms, or attributable to firms owning both growing and other facilities. Integration of turkey production probably has not progressed as far as in broiler production.

The poultry industry uses many types and variations of grower contracts. 5/ Broiler contracts usually stipulate that the grower provide the facilities and labor to produce broilers: The integrator normally furnishes the chicks, feed, and other necessary inputs and provides supervision. Growers often are guaranteed a fixed amount per unit produced and an additional incentive payment based on efficiency of production or on markets at time of slaughter.

Production Shifts Favor Southern Regions: Substantial shifts have taken place in areas of poultry production. Since 1955 broiler production has declined in the North Atlantic, East North Central, and West North Central regions of the United States. Also, the proportion of U.S. production by the 3 areas dropped sharply over the years--from 40 percent in 1934 to 24 percent in 1955 and only 8 percent in 1968. The largest increases were in the South Atlantic and South Central regions. The South Atlantic region, the largest producer in 1934 with nearly 39 percent of production, increased to 47 percent in 1950 then trended down to about 42 percent in 1968. The South Central region increased from 16 percent of total production in 1934 to 45 percent in 1968, attaining the largest share (table 1).

Of the 5 largest producing States in 1968, Alabama, Arkansas, and Mississippi are in the South Central region while Georgia and North Carolina are in the South Atlantic region. These 5 States produced 64 percent of total output in 1968. In 1934 production was largely concentrated in the South Atlantic States of Delaware, Maryland, and Vriginia, and in the East North Central States of Indiana and Illinois. These 5 States in 1934 accounted for nearly half of production.

Shifts in production have been less pronounced for turkeys. All regions raised substantially more turkeys in 1969 than in 1955 with the exception of the North Atlantic where production fell 44 percent. The largest increases were in the South Central and West North Central regions with increases of 124 percent and 92 percent, respectively. The West North Central, the largest producer both in 1955 and 1969, accounted for about one-third of the total in 1969; the West one-fifth. Minnesota and California, the leading States both in 1955 and 1969, accounted for nearly 30 percent of total turkeys raised in 1969, up slightly from 1955 (table 2).

4/ National Commission on Food Marketing, Organization and Competition in the Poultry and Egg Industries, Technical Study No. 2, June 1966.

5/ The Broiler Industry, Packers and Stockyards Administration, USDA, Washington, D.C., P&SA-1, August 1967.

Marketing Changes: Substantial changes have taken place in poultry marketing. The practice of marketing poultry as New York dressed (only blood and feathers removed) was giving way to the eviscerated, ready-to-cook form in the 1940's and early 1950's. Beginning in 1959, inspection under USDA's inspection and grading program became mandatory for all slaughtered poultry moving in interstate commerce. This program required examination of the viscera which resulted in most poultry being marketed in the fully eviscerated ready-to-cook form.

In addition to changes in slaughter and dressing procedures, speed and cleanliness of processing and marketing have been emphasized. Other developments over the years, such as the rapid cooling of dressed birds, have helped to lengthen the shelf life of fresh poultry.

Most broilers are shipped in the ready-to-cook form, packed in crushed ice, while most turkeys are frozen and shipped under refrigeration. Although most broilers are still shipped in ice packs, interest has developed in a dry chill process where the ready-to-cook broiler is cooled to around 35 degrees, without the use of ice, packed dry and transported in refrigerated trucks. Industry sources report that some firms have changed to the chilled, dry pack process and that it may replace the ice pack. Turkeys likely will continue to be largely shipped frozen because the seasonality of consumption requires that many of them be held in storage for extended periods.

Another recent development, the merchandising of prepared chicken through fast-food carryout shops, has expanded rapidly. Industry reports indicate that up to 15 percent of total broiler production is presently marketed by carryout establishments. The growth of the chicken carryout market is expected to continue but perhaps at a slower pace than in recent years.

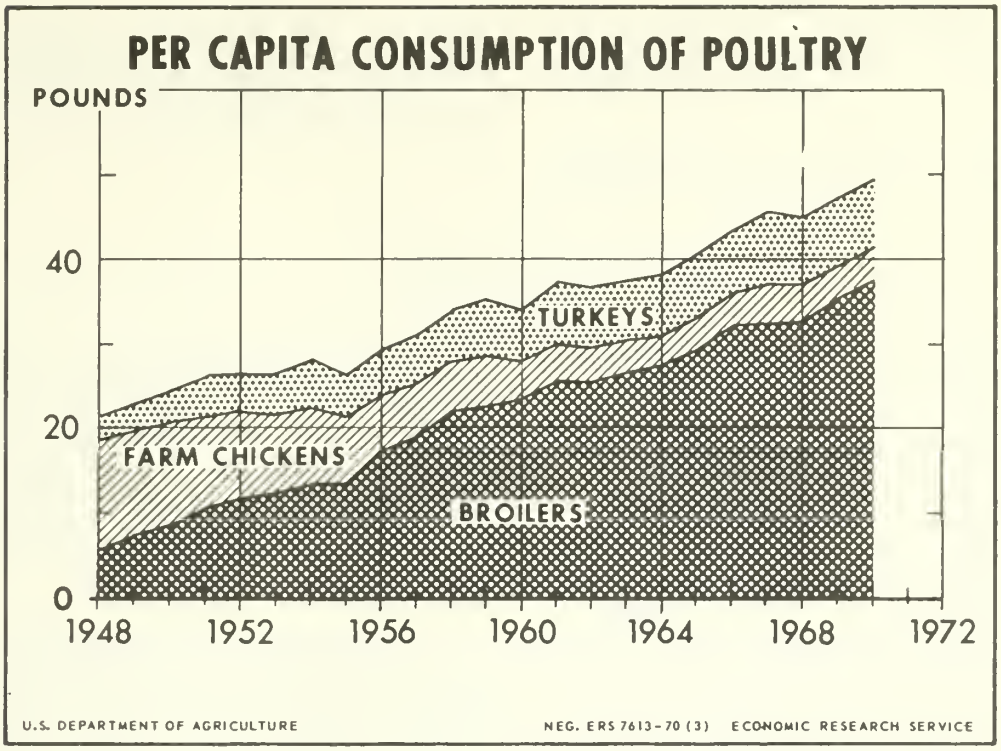
The volume of poultry (mostly broilers) cut up at Federally inspected processing plants has grown steadily. The quantity of young chicken cut up more than doubled since 1962 and the proportion cut up of total certified as wholesome increased from 15 percent to 25 percent. Additional broilers are cut up and packaged in retail stores. Another 10 percent of total chicken output, largely mature chickens, is processed beyond the cut-up stage for use in soups and other convenience items. Less than 5 percent of young chicken output was further processed in 1969.

During 1969 more than one-third of total turkey slaughtered in Federally inspected plants was cut up or processed into rolls, dinners, or other convenience items. About 10 percent of turkey output was cut up in plants and over one-fourth was further processed. Cut up and further processed items stimulate the demand for turkey--especially significant during the periods of seasonally low consumption.

Consumption Growth: Poultry meat use has increased rapidly as broiler production has expanded and provided fresh unfrozen birds for consumers the year around. All chicken meat consumed in 1934 totaled a ready-to-cook equivalent of about 1.7 billion pounds (2.3 billion pounds New York dressed). Chicken meat consumption increased slowly during the 1930's, then rapidly with the advent of World War II. Large consumtion primarily resulted from wartime shortages of red meats, rising consumer incomes, and a rapid increase in broiler production. Chicken use reached a peak in 1945, then declined temporarily to a postwar low in 1948; consequently, use trended steadily upward, totaling nearly 8 billion pounds ready-to-cook in 1969 (figure 2).

Turkey meat consumption has increased rapidly but currently accounts for only about one-fifth of total poultry meat. Use increased from about one-half billion pounds ready-to-cook in 1948 to 1.6 billion in 1969. Turkey for year-round use has yet to catch on; over half of turkey consumption occurs during October-December.

In addition to year-round availability and favorable prices relative to red meats, increased demand for poultry meat



reflects rising population, growth in per capita disposable income, and marketing changes which provide consumers a much wider range of choices.

Population of the 48 States increased from 126 million in 1934 to over 200 million in 1969. Consumption grew faster than population and per capita use of poultry meat rose steadily. Chicken meat went from less than 13 pounds per person in 1934 to about 18 pounds in 1948. Since 1948 use increased yearly and totaled over 39 pounds in 1969--35 pounds of it broiler meat (table 3).

Per capita consumption of turkey meat was relatively small before 1940--around 2 pounds or less--and increased slowly prior to the 1950's. Since 1950, turkey meat consumption has increased at a faster pace, and 1969 use at 8.2 pounds per person was more than double that of 1950.

Per capita disposable income gained from $414 in 1934 to over $3,000 for 1969. Although the general price level rose during this period, poultry meat prices declined. This resulted in a dollar purchasing more broiler and turkey meat in 1969 than in earlier years, while the same dollar would purchase less of most other food items, including other meats.

Prices Have Declined: Poultry prices in general have trended downward since the late 1940's. Prices paid to producers for broilers averaged around 20 cents a pound in the mid-1930's, declined to 17 cents for 1939 then trended upward during the war and immediate postwar years and reached a record 36 cents for 1948. Prices generally trended downward after 1948, reaching a low of 13.3 cents for 1967, but making a modest recovery since (table 4).

With a plentiful supply of broilers at favorable prices, consumption expanded rapidly. Prices for ready-to-cook broilers at retail in 1955 averaged about 56 cents a pound compared with 67 cents for Choice grade beef cuts and 54 cents for pork. But retail price for broilers trended downward in recent years, while prices for red meats generally trended

upward. Broiler prices in 1968 were 40 cents a pound while beef and pork prices were 87 cents and 67 cents, respectively.

Prices to producers for live turkeys trended down from the record 46.8 cents per pound for 1948 to 19.7 cents for 1967. With smaller production during 1968 and 1969, prices strengthened, averaging about 22 cents for 1969.

PROJECTIONS

Prospects for the poultry industry during the 1970's are for increasing production and consumption. Prices may not change much from the average of recent years if the upward trend in the general price level is slowed materially from the inflationary increases of the past few years. The projections presented here are based on a number of assumptions. In a dynamic economy and fast-changing poultry industry, some of the assumptions may not materialize.

General economic growth will be important to the continued growth of the broiler industry during the 1970's. Projections for poultry assume (1) a steady growth in the economy, with less inflationary pressures than in recent years, and a marked slowing of the rise in the general price level; high employment levels and increased labor costs; (2) continued strong demand for red meats, at prices relatively stronger than for most other farm products; and (3) relatively stable feed grain prices.

Production to Expand: Poultry production is projected to continue the upward trend of the 1960's, but at a slower rate. The number of broilers raised by 1980 may total about 1 billion more than the 2-3/4 billion in 1969.

The average live weight of broilers has increased about 1 percent a year in the past decade and was 3.6 pounds for 1969. Average weight may about stabalize around the present level, particularly as the chicken carryout business continues to grow. Industry sources report that operations of the carryouts require broilers in a narrow weight range--2-1/2 to 2-3/4 pounds, ready-to-cook,weight. With more broilers moving through these outlets, efforts likely will be made to hold weights within acceptable limits. If weights are maintained near current levels, output of ready-to-cook broiler meat during 1980 may total around 10 billion pounds. Chicken meat output other than broilers likely will continue to trend slowly upward but decline in relative importance.

The number of turkeys produced by 1980 is projected to rise around 45-50 percent from the 106 million of 1969. Assuming average live weights around current levels, turkey meat output for 1980 would total around 2.3 to 2.5 billion pound, ready-to-cook weight.

Consumption to Gain Further: Population growth, rising incomes, and relatively higher prices for red meat than poultry will increase the demand for poultry meat in the 1970's. Population is expected to rise to around 235 million by 1980--up from 200 million in 1969. This projection is based on Census Bureau's "C" Series and implies an annual growth of about 1.3 percent. Such a population increase with real output of the economy rising at least 4 percent annually, would result in real disposable income per person rising about a third from 1969 to 1980.

Consumption of poultry meat during the 1970's is expected to increase in much the same pattern as in the past decade. Per capita consumption is projected to increase around 20 to 25 percent above the 47 pounds used in 1969. Chicken meat, over 90 percent broiler meat, likely will continue to account for more than 80 percent of total poultry consumption in 1980. Consumption of turkey per person may be around a fifth above the 8 pounds of 1969.

In addition to the effects of rising incomes, demand for poultry meat likely will benefit from the continued expansion of the chicken carryout market, and further growth in the convenience-type food market for cut up and processed poultry.

Table 1.--Commercial broilers: Number produced by regions and for the U.S., selected years, 1934-69

Year	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	West	United States
			Thousands				
1934	6,360	5,700	1,700	13,200	5,500	1,570	34,030
1940	17,000	13,600	5,125	76,900	22,516	7,621	142,762
1945	42,903	29,739	9,827	204,769	44,690	33,644	365,572
1950	79,119	52,637	25,649	298,129	123,337	52,587	631,458
1955	139,083	76,297	38,281	475,259	292,758	70,006	1,091,684
1960	147,024	79,472	45,957	777,869	654,975	89,636	1,794,933
1965	137,064	49,733	44,063	987,091	1,015,675	99,537	2,334,455
1966	140,003	48,374	35,780	1,102,639	1,131,815	111,680	2,571,576
1967	139,474	43,222	35,013	1,102,266	1,159,622	112,044	1/2,592,642
1968	137,159	42,167	36,373	1,100,829	1,170,070	110,917	1/2,599,484
1969							

1/ Illinois and Arizona included in 48 State total to avoid disclosing individual operations.

Table 2.--Turkeys: Number raised by regions and for the U.S., selected years, 1934-69

			Thousands				
1934	1,192	2,044	5,810	2,169	5,703	4,784	21,702
1940	1,944	2,862	11,674	2,195	6,569	8,547	33,791
1945	3,612	2,862	11,776	3,323	5,354	14,189	42,900
1950	4,074	5,368	11,341	5,602	4,867	13,141	44,393
1955	5,086	8,985	17,351	11,269	6,432	16,536	65,659
1960	3,330	12,614	29,897	9,091	8,326	21,200	84,458
1965	3,265	15,427	35,321	15,420	13,487	22,994	105,914
1966	3,558	15,996	37,553	17,852	16,317	25,262	116,538
1967	3,469	15,615	40,683	18,459	17,864	30,487	126,577
1968	2,797	13,261	34,649	17,043	14,964	23,352	1/106,549
1969 1/ 2/	2,870	12,278	33,377	18,701	14,446	23,169	1/106,416

1/ Other States included in U.S. total add to 1,483 for 1968 and 1,575 for 1969. 2/ Preliminary

Table 3.--Per capita consumption of poultry, selected years, 1934-69 1/

Year	Broilers	Other chicken	Turkey	Total poultry
		Pounds		
1934	0.5	13.0	1.8	15.3
1940	2.0	12.1	2.9	17.0
1945	5.0	16.6	3.5	25.1
1950	8.7	11.9	4.1	24.7
1955	13.8	7.5	5.0	26.3
1960	23.3	4.7	6.1	34.1
1965	29.4	3.9	7.4	40.7
1966	32.2	3.8	7.8	43.8
1967	32.7	4.4	8.6	45.7
1968 2/	32.8	4.4	7.9	45.1
1969 2/	35.3	4.1	8.2	47.1

1/ Civilian consumption only, beginning 1941. 2/ Preliminary.

Table 4.--Prices received by producers for poultry, beef and pork, selected years, 1934-69

Year	Prices received by producers			Average retail prices per pound			
	Broilers	Other chicken	Turkey	Broilers	Turkey	Beef	Pork
			Cents				
1934	19.3	11.1	15.1				
1940	17.3	13.0	15.2				
1945	29.5	25.9	33.7				
1950	27.4	22.2	32.9	59.5		74.6	53.8
1955	25.2	18.6	30.2	55.9		66.8	53.6
1960	16.9	12.2	25.4	42.7		80.2	55.9
1965	15.0	8.9	22.2	39.0	48.4	80.1	65.8
1966	15.3	9.7	23.1	41.3	50.6	82.4	74.0
1967	13.3	7.9	19.7	38.1	48.8	82.6	67.2
1968	14.3	8.2	20.5	39.8	46.4	86.6	67.4
1969	15.2	9.6	22.4	42.2	48.8	96.3	74.3

Table 5.--Per capita consumption of shell eggs, by months, 1968-70

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
						Number							
1968	25.7	23.5	25.4	24.2	24.2	22.5	23.7	23.5	23.0	24.1	23.7	24.8	288.3
1969	24.8	22.1	25.4	23.6	24.2	22.3	23.4	23.7	23.1	23.8	23.6	24.7	284.7
1970													

Table 6.--Number of chickens other than commercial broilers: January 1 inventory, lost, raised and slaughtered during the year, 1965-70

Year	January 1 inventory							Lost during the year 2/	Raised 3/	Sold and consumed on farms where produced
	Potential layers					Other chickens 1/	Total chickens			
	Hens	Pullets			Total					
		Laying	Not yet laying 3 mos. old and older	Not yet laying Under 3 mos.						
					Thousands					
1965	136,543	176,402	36,175	37,869	375,311	18,807	394,118	61,505	301,435	241,029
1966	142,807	166,177	37,476	39,568	346,460	6,991	393,019	57,937	339,801	246,137
1967	138,094	186,715	44,391	52,125	369,200	7,421	428,746	58,514	323,712	268,786
1968	139,327	189,971	44,831	44,025	374,129	7,004	425,158 4/	54,000 4/	301,382 4/	252,336 4/
1969	141,203	174,974	46,599	50,325	362,776	6,534	419,635			
1970	139,970	185,742	48,817	50,307	374,529	6,697	431,533			

1/ Included are cockerals used for breeding and other male chickens. 2/ Loss during the year of chickens on hand January 1. 3/ Does not include young chickens lost. 4/ Preliminary

Table 7.--Eggs: Production, rate of lay and average number of layers on hand during the month, 1965-69 1/

Item and year	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
Total monthly egg production:														
1965	Mil. eggs	5,628	5,149	5,789	5,678	5,856	5,525	5,495	5,342	5,144	5,352	5,245	5,489	65,692
1966	do.	5,506	5,032	5,755	5,678	5,825	5,497	5,482	5,409	5,313	5,600	5,550	5,837	66,484
1967	do.	5,908	5,404	6,110	5,986	6,120	5,804	5,858	5,778	5,594	5,831	5,696	5,942	70,031
1968	do.	5,983	5,636	6,144	5,991	6,074	5,729	5,786	5,635	5,418	5,668	5,516	5,690	69,270
1969	do.	5,708	5,281	6,997	5,872	6,079	5,759	5,796	5,709	5,503	5,740	5,609	5,872	68,925
Eggs laid per 100 layers														
1965	Eggs	1,815	1,684	1,912	1,896	1,974	1,874	1,872	1,811	1,713	1,755	1,704	1,776	21,775
1966	do.	1,792	1,651	1,901	1,894	1,964	1,870	1,868	1,817	1,734	1,779	1,732	1,802	21,788
1967	do.	1,832	1,696	1,931	1,909	1,972	1,883	1,904	1,858	1,763	1,804	1,746	1,809	22,094
1968	do.	1,831	1,744	1,915	1,888	1,946	1,860	1,889	1,837	1,747	1,801	1,741	1,796	21,994
1969	do.	1,806	1,679	1,916	1,884	1,963	1,870	1,888	1,851	1,765	1,816	1,753	1,813	21,997
Average number of layers on farms:														
1965	Million	310	306	303	299	297	295	293	295	300	305	308	309	302
1966	do.	307	305	303	300	297	294	293	298	306	315	321	324	305
1967	do.	323	319	316	314	310	308	308	311	317	323	326	329	317
1968	do.	327	323	321	317	312	308	306	307	310	316	317	317	315
1969	do.	316	315	313	312	310	308	307	308	312	316	320	324	313

1/ Data include Alaska and Hawaii.

Table 8.--Egg-feed price ratio, chickens raised and subsequent number of pullets on farms, 1965 to date 1/

Year	Egg-feed price ratio weighted average 2/	Chickens raised 3/	Hatch of replacement pullet chicks year ending June 30 4/	Pullets on farms 5/				Change from preceding year				
				Number		As a percentage of chickens raised		Egg-feed price ratio weighted average 2/	Farmers' intentions to purchase chicks	Hatch of replacement pullet chicks year ending June 30	Chickens raised	Pullets on farms January 1 following
				October 1	January 1 following	October 1	January 1 following					
	Pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1965	7.6	301	274	207	204	69	68	94	97	96	96	92
1966	9.5	340	300	229	231	67	68	125	101	109	113	113
1967	7.9	323	317	235	235	73	73	83	103	106	95	101
1968	7.4	301	278	201	222	74	68	94	99	88	93	94
1969	9.9		298	215	235			132	102	107		106
1970	6/11.7							6/115	105			

1/ Includes available data for Alaska and Hawaii.

2/ Weights are as follows: Preceding November 1; preceding December 2; January 3; February 4; March 5; April 3; May 1.

3/ Does not include young chickens lost.

4/ One-half of reported hatch of egg-type chicks plus pullet chicks placed domestically for broiler hatchery supply flocks.

5/ Laying and not yet laying.

6/ Ratio for November through March.

Table 9.--Egg-type replacement hatch, by quarters, 1956-70

Year	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Year
		- - - - Million - - - -			
1956	136.4	151.4	22.3	23.9	334.0
1957	97.9	123.8	17.2	20.4	259.4
1958	104.3	142.8	24.8	26.4	298.2
1959	107.5	121.3	20.6	21.0	270.5
1960	66.6	120.4	25.9	26.9	239.8
1961	86.2	111.7	32.1	32.9	262.9
1962	73.7	109.6	34.0	33.7	251.0
1963	72.5	109.3	39.7	35.9	257.4
1964	74.0	107.0	43.7	39.5	264.2
1965	63.9	94.5	45.3	40.8	244.5
1966	71.1	106.0	53.2	54.4	284.7
1967	76.1	95.2	52.3	43.8	267.4
1968	62.9	83.3	55.8	55.1	257.2
1969	66.0	83.6	58.8	56.5	264.9
1970					

Table 10.--Broiler pullets placed for hatchery supply flocks, by quarters, 1956-1970

Year 1/	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Year
		- - - - Million - - - -			
1956	7.0	8.1	5.5	5.6	26.2
1957	6.4	8.0	5.0	6.5	25.9
1958	7.0	10.0	7.9	6.5	31.4
1959	7.3	8.8	5.5	5.3	26.9
1960	6.1	10.0	6.6	6.2	28.9
1961	7.9	10.0	6.7	5.2	29.8
1962	7.8	7.8	7.2	6.1	28.9
1963	6.9	10.3	6.9	6.3	30.4
1964	7.9	8.2	7.8	6.6	30.5
1965	8.3	10.1	7.6	7.9	33.9
1966	9.5	11.6	9.8	8.8	39.7
1967	9.2	10.5	8.4	8.3	36.5
1968	8.6	10.3	8.8	9.3	36.9
1969	9.3	10.9	9.0	9.6	38.9
1970					

1/ Additional coverage beginning in 1964 accounted for approximately 4 percent more pullets than previous years.

Table 11.--Egg supplies available to civilians for food, by quarters, 1968-69

Item	Unit	January-March			April-June		
		1968	1969		1968	1969	
			Reported	Change from a year earlier		Reported	Change from a year earlier
Beginning stocks	Mil. doz.	70.6	56.4	-14.2	64.0	40.8	-23.2
Farm production	Mil. doz.	1480.3	1415.5	-64.8	1482.9	1475.8	-7.1
Imports	Mil. doz.	2.7	1.2	-1.5	.6	1.0	-.4
Exports and shipments	Mil. doz.	11.8	8.4	-3.4	13.9	13.5	-.4
Military procurement	Mil. doz.	26.9	21.5	-5.4	30.4	23.7	-6.7
Eggs used for hatching	Mil. doz.	95.2	100.4	5.2	98.3	104.5	6.2
Supplies available to civilians for food:							
Total	Mil. doz.	1419.7	1342.8	-76.9	1404.9	1375.9	-29.0
Per capita	No.	86.5	81.0	-5.5	85.4	82.8	-2.6
Civilian population	Mil.	196.9	199.0	2.1	197.3	199.4	2.1

Item	Unit	July-September			October-December		
		1968	1969		1968	1969	
			Reported	Change from a year earlier		Reported	Change from a year earlier
Beginning stocks	Mil. doz.	90.4	55.1	-35.3	82.0	45.4	-36.6
Farm production	Mil. doz.	1403.3	1417.3	14.0	1406.2	1435.1	28.9
Imports	Mil. doz.	.7	.7	0	1.7	6.0	4.3
Exports and shipments	Mil. doz.	12.0	11.1	-0.9	7.7	7.8	.1
Military procurement	Mil. doz.	25.5	19.1	-6.4	24.9	18.5	-6.4
Eggs used for hatching	Mil. doz.	84.0	91.4	7.4	86.8	98.1	11.3
Supplies available to civilians for food:							
Total	Mil. doz.	1372.9	1351.5	21.4	1370.5	1362.1	8.4
Per capita	No.	83.2	81.1	-2.1	82.9	81.5	-1.4
Civilian population	Mil.	197.9	200.0	2.1	198.5	200.6	2.1

Table 12.--Egg-type chick hatchery operations, United States and 5 States reporting weekly, 1968 to date

Month	United States				5 States 1/						
	Hatch		Percentage change from year earlier		Hatch			Period 2/	Egg settings advanced 3 weeks		
	1968-69	1969-70	Hatch	Eggs in incubators first of month	1968-69	1969-70	Percentage change from year earlier		1968-69	1969-70	Percentage change from year earlier
	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Percent	Thousands	Thousands	Percent		Thousands	Thousands	Percent
July	37,067	40,213	8	9	10,714	11,031	3	June 29-July 2	15,283	16,304	7
August	37,123	37,965	2	8	10,653	10,732	1	July 3-Aug. 30	12,322	12,537	2
September	37,489	39,453	5	3	11,816	11,660	-1	Aug. 31-Sept.27	14,279	14,222	0
October	40,374	39,987	-1	0	11,755	10,923	-7	Sept.28-Nov. 1	16,887	16,531	-2
November	35,753	34,052	-5	-11	9,567	10,292	8	Nov. 2-Nov. 29	11,420	12,242	7
December	33,979	39,048	14	8	9,956	10,443	5	Nov. 30-Jan. 3	14,510	15,997	10
January	38,044	45,675	20	13	9,318	11,895	28	Jan. 4-Jan. 31	12,050	15,251	27
February	40,297	47,048	17	8	11,446	12,579	10	Feb. 1-Feb. 28	14,851	16,274	10
March	53,621			12	12,540	14,166	13	Mar. 1-Mar. 28	15,936	18,230	14
April	60,293							Mar. 29-Apr. 25	17,029	19,219	13
May	59,520										
June	47,395										
Total	520,955										

1/ The five States are Georgia, Illinois, California, Oregon and Washington.

2/ Weeks of 1969-70 and corresponding weeks of 1968-69.

Table 13.--Storage movement of shell and frozen eggs, by months, averages 1956-60, 1961-65 and 1966 to date

Month	Average		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	1956-60	1961-65					
	- - - - 1,000 cases - - - -						
January	-253	-262	-341	58	-113	-283	-59
February	-170	-163	-304	84	-138	-119	5
March	351	102	-96	60	34	-119	
April	877	336	232	375	137	69	
May	1,381	735	275	544	334	158	
June	987	627	368	505	408	250	
July	-9	159	136	169	22	53	
August	-447	-126	-74	81	-48	-142	
September	-669	-254	-126	-6	-255	-234	
October	-719	-393	-233	-103	-216	-68	
November	-746	-473	-209	-139	-346	-126	
December	-626	-354	-62	-220	-291	-192	

Table 14.--Pullet chicks placed for laying flocks, by months, 1964-68 average and 1967-70 to date 1/

Month	1964-68 average	1967	1968	1969	1970
	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
January	19.6	22.5	19.2	22.0	26.0
February	23.3	26.1	22.1	23.0	26.8
March	35.4	36.7	30.2	30.4	
April	41.7	40.7	34.8	33.6	
May	38.2	37.4	32.7	33.8	
June	27.4	27.6	26.1	27.1	
July	20.1	19.7	21.4	23.1	
August	19.0	20.7	21.4	22.0	
September	19.4	20.3	21.9	22.7	
October	19.6	19.1	23.1	23.2	
November	17.8	16.8	21.0	20.3	
December	17.5	16.2	20.1	22.4	
Total	299.1	303.9	294.1	303.8	

1/ One-half egg-type chick hatched plus pullet chicks placed domestically for broiler hatchery supply flocks by leading breeders.

Table 15.--Cold storage holdings of high-protein foods, March 1, 1970 with comparisons

Item	Unit	March 1, 1968	March 1, 1969	February 1, 1970	March 1, 1970
		Thousands			
Total eggs 1/	Case	2,101	1,478	1,072	1,077
Shell	do.	77	71	46	80
Frozen	Pound	79,940	55,565	40,543	39,375
Total poultry 2/	do.	458,130	349,979	272,450	244,239
Broilers or fryers	do.	31,261	21,696	26,452	26,751
Roasters	do.	14,582	6,031	10,710	11,135
Hens, fowl	do.	62,503	26,174	28,242	26,933
Total turkeys	do.	310,307	254,369	162,125	130,677
Whole	do.	271,972	224,213	133,138	106,802
Other	do.	38,335	30,156	28,987	23,875
Ducks	do.	1,773	1,592	4,361	3,993
All red meats 3/	do.	636,029	601,011	659,150	720,652
Beef	do.	253,614	270,965	367,436	386,857
Frozen pork	do.	262,895	236,980	186,764	217,866
Pork in cooler	do.	28,925	27,311	23,673	22,733
Total cheese	do.	360,961	328,917	298,024	285,563

1/ Frozen eggs converted on the basis of 39.5 pounds to the case.
2/ Includes unclassified poultry.
3/ Includes other meat and meat products.

Table 16.--Commercial broilers: Production average live weight, price per pound and value of production in 22 States, 1968-69

State	Production				Average live weight per pound		Average price received by producers per pound		Value of production	
	Number		Live weight							
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
	Thousands		Thousand pounds		Pounds		Cents		Thousand dollars	
Maine	72,429	72,900	296,959	298,890	4.1	4.1	16.1	17.6	47,810	52,605
Connecticut	8,134	6,657	31,723	25,297	3.9	3.8	16.2	17.5	5,139	4,427
Pennsylvania	45,424	48,998	181,696	195,992	4.0	4.0	16.2	16.9	29,435	33,123
Indiana	17,100	13,934	61,560	51,556	3.6	3.7	15.1	16.0	9,295	8,249
Missouri	20,450	21,796	71,757	76,286	3.5	3.5	14.7	15.5	10,522	11,824
Delaware	114,873	133,503	436,517	520,662	3.8	3.9	15.5	16.6	67,660	86,430
Maryland	157,887	174,274	599,971	679,669	3.8	3.9	15.5	16.6	92,996	112,825
Virginia	56,965	63,469	187,984	222,142	3.3	3.5	15.0	16.1	28,198	35,765
West Virginia	16,460	16,542	59,256	57,897	3.6	3.5	14.8	15.2	8,770	8,800
North Carolina	262,872	280,637	972,626	1,038,357	3.7	3.7	14.4	15.3	140,058	158,869
South Carolina	19,543	24,219	68,400	84,766	3.5	3.5	13.4	14.1	9,166	11,952
Georgia	436,748	442,221	1,528,618	1,547,774	3.5	3.5	13.1	14.1	200,249	218,236
Florida	35,481	38,737	124,184	135,580	3.5	3.5	13.4	14.1	16,641	19,117
Tennessee	42,100	46,132	143,140	166,075	3.4	3.6	15.0	15.6	21,471	25,908
Alabama	328,510	352,745	1,149,785	1,234,608	3.5	3.5	13.2	14.0	151,772	172,845
Mississippi	203,451	221,016	691,733	773,556	3.4	3.5	13.0	14.0	89,925	108,298
Arkansas	390,947	414,623	1,290,125	1,409,718	3.3	3.4	13.6	15.0	175,457	211,458
Louisiana	42,776	46,706	153,994	168,142	3.6	3.6	13.5	14.4	20,789	24,212
Texas	161,940	170,574	566,790	597,009	3.5	3.5	14.4	15.5	81,618	92,536
Washington	21,288	21,436	80,894	83,600	3.8	3.9	17.7	18.4	14,318	15,382
Oregon	13,750	14,700	49,500	54,390	3.6	3.7	17.7	18.4	8,762	10,008
California	67,664	76,757	257,123	291,677	3.8	3.8	16.6	17.3	42,682	50,460
Total	2,536,792	2,702,576	9,004,153	9,713,643	3.5	3.6	14.1	15.2	1,272,733	1,473,329

Table 17.--Changes from the preceding year in selected broiler industry statistics, 1962 to date 1/

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
	Pullet chicks placed for broiler hatchery supply flocks 7-14 months earlier											
1962	13	11	9	7	2	-3	-6	-6	-6	-7	-9	-11
1963	-12	-11	-10	-8	-6	-3	-1	2	7	8	9	8
1964	8	7	6	7	8	9	8	5	3	1	-2	-5
1965	-6	-5	-5	-6	-7	-6	-3	2	4	5	7	10
1966	12	11	10	9	9	10	10	10	10	11	12	14
1967	16	17	18	18	20	20	20	20	17	10	6	-0
1968	-4	-7	-8	-10	-12	-11	-10	-13	-19	-8	-6	-5
1969	-4	-3	-2	-1	1	3	5	6	8	7	8	8
1970	9	8	7	6	6	6	4	2				
	Broiler chick placements in 22 or 23 States advanced 2 months to expected marketing month											
1962	0	3	2	2	-1	0	-2	-1	-1	3	12	19
1963	18	10	4	-1	0	2	6	7	5	2	0	1
1964	4	6	6	5	3	1	-1	1	4	5	5	4
1965	2	3	5	6	7	7	9	11	11	13	13	14
1966	13	14	14	12	10	9	9	8	8	10	11	11
1967	8	3	2	3	4	2	0	-1	1	-1	-3	-4
1968	-3	-0	1	-2	-3	-1	1	1	1	0	2	4
1969	6	4	5	6	8	8	8	7	7	9	11	9
1970	13	12	13	12								
	Broiler prices received by U.S. producers											
1962	-3	-3	-3	-1	4	11	18	27	29	26	12	0
1963	-7	-6	-2	2	3	1	-3	-8	-9	-6	-3	-3
1964	-7	-7	-10	-9	-7	-3	0	3	3	2	1	1
1965	4	6	8	10	11	10	7	2	0	0	2	7
1966	9	10	8	8	5	5	3	3	-1	-4	-10	-13
1967	-13	-13	-12	-17	-16	-15	-14	-14	-13	-12	-8	-7
1968	-4	-2	0	5	8	10	11	12	10	10	10	11
1969	7	5	4	3	3	2	8	12	13	11	7	3
1970	-1	-2										
	Prices paid to commercial hatcheries for broiler-type chicks 2/											
1962	-22	-20	-19	-16	-11	-5	4	15	23	25	20	15
1963	11	10	12	14	13	6	0	-6	-8	-8	-8	-9
1964	-11	-13	-14	-13	-10	-5	-4	-3	-4	-4	-1	4
1965	10	15	18	21	19	16	11	6	0	-3	-5	-3
1966	-1	0	1	2	5	7	8	9	9	6	1	-5
1967	-7	-16	-19	-22	-22	-21	-21	-23	-24	-21	-17	-11
1968	-6	3	10	15	17	15	15	17	21	21	21	19
1969	17	12	8	4	-1	-2	1	4	5	6	6	5
1970	5	3										
	Prices paid to Georgia producers for hatching eggs											
1962	-22	-22	-24	-22	-14	-3	9	24	33	34	28	23
1963	21	24	31	35	29	15	5	-1	-1	-1	-3	-8
1964	-14	-18	-18	-17	-13	-8	-12	-11	-11	-4	-1	4
1965	9	13	15	16	14	10	6	2	-2	-3	-3	-1
1966	0	0	0	1	3	5	5	7	7	5	0	-4
1967	-8	-11	-12	-13	-13	-13	-13	-14	-15	-13	-10	-7
1968	-3	2	6	8	9	8	9	11	13	14	14	13
1969	11	8	6	2	-2	-3	-2	0	0	0	1	0
1970	2	1										

1/ Fluctuations in monthly data reduced by the use of 3-month moving averages. 2/ U.S. average prices 1962 through November 1964 and Georgia price thereafter.

Table 18.--Chicken and turkey: Total and federally inspected slaughter and further processed and cut-up, (ready-to-cook), 1965-69 1/

Item	Unit	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969 3/	1970	1971
Chicken:								
Total slaughter:	Mil. lbs.	6,649	7,309	7,537	7,459	8,110		
Young	do.	5,842	6,475	6,614	6,667	7,171		
Mature	do.	807	834	923	792	939		
Federally inspected slaughter certified as wholesome								
Total:	do.	5,620	6,065	6,393	6,389	6,939		
Young	do.	5,194	5,604	5,876	5,939	6,484		
Mature	do.	425	461	517	450	455		
Further processed								
Total:	do.	449	481	566	632	650		
Young	do.	139	178	220	254	272		
Mature	do.	310	302	347	378	377		
Cut-up								
Total:	do.	1,012	1,116	1,297	1,397	1,637		
Young	do.	1,001	1,109	1,289	1,390	1,628		
Mature	do.	11	8	7	6	9		
Turkeys:								
Total slaughter: 2/	do.	1,521	1,685	1,883	1,620	1,618		
Federally inspected slaughter certified as wholesome	do.							
Total:	do.	1,330	1,478	1,665	1,456	1,433		
Fryer-roasters	do.	106	108	106	79	70		
Young	do.	1,195	1,342	1,528	1,354	1,344		
Old	do.	29	28	31	23	19		
Further processed: Total	do.	253	335	318	383	494		
Cut-up: Total	do.	97	121	115	135	160		

1/ Details may not add to totals because of rounding.
2/ Includes non-Federally inspected slaughter.
3/ Processed beyond the cut-up stage.
4/ Preliminary.

Table 19.--Export payments on chicken to Switzerland and Greece, 1968-70

Month and year	Amount purchased		Price range paid per pound		Cost of purchase	
			Highest	Lowest		
	Monthly	Cumulative	Neck and giblets		Monthly	Cumulative
			With	Without		
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Cents		1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1968						
May	480	480	16.50-17.50		81.6	81.6
June	2,040	2,520	16.50-18.00		356.2	437.7
July	446	2,746	17.00-18.00		76.1	476.5
August	2,260	5,006	16.50-18.00		386.6	863.1
September	641	5,647	16.50-17.50		106.8	969.8
October	1,168	6,815	13.50-14.75		164.2	1,134.1
November	575	7,390	14.25-14.75		84.3	1,218.4
December	878	8,268	15.50-16.75		144.4	1,362.8
1969						
January	2,057	10,325	15.50-17.00		336.1	1,698.9
March	630	10,955	16.50-17.90		111.0	1,810.0
April	1,569	12,524	15.75-17.90		266.9	2,076.0
May	3,029	15,553	16.25-18.00		534.9	2,610.9
June	1,698	17,251	16.75-18.00		296.4	2,907.2
July	1,913	19,164	17.00-18.00		336.6	3,243.8
August	608	19,772	16.25-18.00		106.0	3,369.8
September	745	20,517	17.00-18.00		131.5	3,486.3
October	462	20,979	16.50-17.75		79.7	3,561.0
November	352	21,331	15.00-17.50		58.6	3,619.6
December	674	22,005	13.30-16.45		101.0	3,720.6
1970						
January	1/645	22,650	11.75-15.40		87.4	3,808.0
February	522	23,172	10.00-14.45		60.0	3,868.0
March	1,265	24,437	8.95-14.40		164.0	5,508.0

1/ The Chicken Export Program to Switzerland was expanded to include Greece on November 28, 1969. Subsequent data list for the month of January, 1970, purchases of 298,000 pounds, at a cost of $36,000; February, 356,000, at a cost of $38,000; and March, 213,000 pounds, at a cost of $19,000.

Table 20.--Turkeys: Monthly hatchings, by breed type, advanced to indicate prospective month of marketing, 48 States, 1965 to date

Month of marketing	Light breeds advanced 4 months			Heavy breeds: Hens advanced 5 months			Heavy breeds: Toms advanced 6 months			All turkeys: Sum of preceding columns *		
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
January	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.8	1.2	0.8	3.2	4.1	3.9	4.7	6.0	6.1
February	0.7	0.9	1.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.8	2.6	2.5
March	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.3	1.6	2.1
April	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.4	1.9	2.4
May	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.8	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.9	2.8	3.6
June	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.6	2.4	3.7	0.7	1.1	1.8	3.1	4.4	6.4
July	1.1	1.2	1.1	3.9	5.1	6.5	1.6	2.4	3.7	6.6	8.6	11.3
August	1.3	1.5	1.0	9.1	10.0	10.9	3.9	5.1	6.5	14.4	16.6	18.4
September	1.7	1.9	1.3	10.4	11.1	11.1	9.1	10.0	10.9	21.2	23.0	23.3
October	1.7	2.1	2.0	10.6	11.3	11.3	10.4	11.1	11.1	22.8	23.4	24.3
November	1.8	2.6	2.5	8.1	8.3	8.8	10.6	11.3	11.3	20.5	22.2	22.6
December	1.2	1.9	2.3	4.1	3.9	4.2	9.1	8.3	8.8	13.3	14.1	15.4
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
January	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.3	4.2	4.0	4.1	6.5	6.0	6.2
February	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.9	1.3	2.8	2.5	2.4
March	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	2.3	1.9	1.6
April	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	2.6	2.0	2.0
May	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.7	3.0	2.6	2.9
June	0.7	0.6	0.7	2.1	2.6	3.3	1.2	1.1	1.5	4.0	4.4	3.1
July	0.9	0.8	0.9	4.1	4.7	5.4	2.1	2.6	3.3	7.1	8.2	5.6
August	1.2	1.0		8.4	8.7		4.1	4.7	5.4	13.7	14.4	9.7
September	1.3	1.0		9.5	9.7		8.4	8.7		19.2	19.4	
October	1.9	1.4		10.0	9.9		9.5	9.7		21.4	21.0	
November	2.2	1.6		7.9	7.9		10.0	9.9		20.1	19.4	
December	1.6	1.3		4.0	4.1		7.9	7.9		13.5	13.2	

* Detail may not add exactly to totals due to rounding.

Table 21. -Turkey hatchery operations, United States and 10 States reporting weekly, September 1968 to date

Month	United States				10 States 1/						
	Hatch		Percentage change from year earlier		Period 2/	Hatch			Egg settings advanced 4 weeks		
	1968-69	1969-70	Hatch	Eggs in incubators first of month		1968-69	1969-70	Percentage change from a year earlier	1968-69	1969-70	Percentage change from a year earlier
	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Percent		Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
September	2,070	1,618	-22	-21	Sept. 28 - Nov. 1	1,371	888	-35	2,223	1,447	-35
October	2,257	1,739	-23	-26	Nov. 2 - Nov.29	922	1,025	11	1,372	1,564	14
November	2,252	2,382	+6	+1	Nov. 30 - Jan. 3	2,476	3,128	26	2,981	3,819	28
December	2,904	3,996	+38	+26	Jan. 4 - Jan.31	3,573	4,843	36	5,475	7,117	30
January	5,925	7,552	+27	+27	Feb. 1 - Feb.28	6,591	7,813	19	10,471	11,715	12
February	10,009	11,556	+15	+10	Mar. 1 - Mar.28	11,540	11,998	4	17,693	17,875	1
March	18,016			+2	Mar. 29 - Apr. 2				25,252	25,868	2
April	20,685										
May	20,703										
June	16,861										
July	9,738										
August	3,657										

1/ The 10 States are California, Iowa, Missouri, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Beginning with the period August 3, 1968, comparison are for 6 States only: California, Virginia, Missouri, Ohio, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

2/ Weeks of 1969-70 and corresponding weeks of 1968-69.

Table 22.--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Tables 18-27.--Egg Prices: Average price per dozen at mid-month for shell eggs and per pound for frozen egg products														
United States, received by farmers														
1968	Cents	31.8	30.3	30.6	29.0	27.3	30.5	32.9	34.3	43.0	37.8	39.1	42.2	34.0
1969	Cents	43.0	38.6	39.5	36.5	30.2	31.3	37.5	35.5	40.2	40.0	48.8	54.6	39.6
1970	Cents	53.1	47.3	42.5										
Grade A large eggs in retail stores in urban areas 2/ 3/														
1968	Cents	47.3	49.5	47.8	49.8	45.4	46.5	49.3	55.0	60.7	64.3	56.9	62.2	52.9
1969	Cents	66.4	64.4	60.1	60.8	53.9	51.3	53.0	63.4	63.0	63.4	67.8	77.9	62.1
1970	Cents	79.2	78.0											
New York, wholesale prices, white														
Large, 75 percent A 4/														
1968	Cents	35-36½	31½-33	33-34	30-31	26-26½	33-34	38	40½-41½	54½-55	43	46½	49½-50	38.29
1969	Cents	50	42½-43	46-46½	39½	33-33½	35	49	40	50½	45½	60	65	45.27
1970	Cents	63-64	51-52	50										
Medium														
1968	Cents	31½-33	28½	30-31	24-25	21-23	25½-27	32-33	33½-34½	46-47	34-35	41½-42½	47	33.07
1969	Cents	47½-48½	37½-39½	38-39½	36-37½	25½-26½	23-25	36-37	32½-33	41-41½	43-44	58-58½	61-62	40.48
1970	Cents	58-59	48-49½	44½-45½										
Frozen egg														
Whole egg, light colored														
1968	Cents	21.86	21.45	22.17	22.29	22.19	23.48	23.82	23.53	24.69	26.68	27.29	27.14	23.88
1969	Cents	27.33	27.29	27.53	27.31	26.39	25.84	26.92	28.44	31.16	35.15	40.81	41.76	30.49
1970	Cents	38.90	34.88	28.71										
White														
1968	Cents	11.50	11.50	11.72	11.92	11.92	12.13	12.65	13.98	14.41	16.36	16.78	16.71	13.46
1969	Cents	16.99	17.03	17.00	17.32	16.76	16.65	17.47	18.99	21.30	22.77	26.06	27.38	19.64
1970	Cents	26.24	23.78	19.60										
Yolks, light colored, sugared, 43 percent solids														
1968	Cents	38.44	38.00	38.31	37.79	37.57	39.08	39.92	39.67	41.20	44.76	46.08	46.56	40.62
1969	Cents	47.16	46.66	45.47	44.40	42.75	42.39	43.91	45.46	50.04	54.83	60.26	61.51	48.74
1970	Cents	58.49	54.03	47.65										
Chicago, weighted average prices, delivered														
white, 80 percent A														
Large														
1968	Cents	35.96	30.34	32.92	29.66	28.76	35.69	37.78	40.63	54.59	41.46	45.75	48.23	38.48
1969	Cents	49.37	42.60	44.97	38.83	33.86	34.67	48.39	39.59	49.60	46.32	60.33	64.20	46.06
1970	Cents	63.07	50.52	49.71										
Medium														
1968	Cents	30.00	27.28	27.42	14/	23.99	14/	31.00	33.68	43.85	32.06	40.34	45.28	33.49
1969	Cents	46.93	35.86	37.27	35.82	25.86	27.27	36.39	35.67	39.80	42.28	57.23	61.00	40.12
1970	Cents	54.92	43.73	43.96										
Iowa, received by farmers 4/														
Buyer quality and volume incentive														
Large														
1968	Cents	26½-29	24½-26½	26-28	25½-31	20½-24	28½-32	31-33	35-36½	47-49	34-37	39-40	40-42	32.73
1969	Cents	42½-44½	36-38	38½-39½	32½-33½	24½-26½	28-29½	40-42½	33-34	42½-44½	38½-40	49-54½	56-58	39.42
1970	Cents	55-57	44-46	41½-42½										
Medium														
1968	Cents	23-24½	22½-24	22½-23½	21½-22½	16½-19	21-23	25½-27	26½-29	36-39	26-28	34-36	37-38	26.90
1969	Cents	40½-42½	29½-31½	28½-31½	27½-29½	16½-18½	19-21½	28-31	25-30	32-33	35-36	47-51	52-54	32.94
1970	Cents	48-50½	38-40	33½-36										
Georgia, prices received by producers 4/														
Grade A, large														
1968	Cents	37	26½-27½	29	26-27	23-24	29½-32	33-36	36½-37	50-51	39-40	41-42	41-42	35.00
1969	Cents	45½-46½	38-39	41½-42	33½-34½	27-28	30-31	41-43	34-34½	43½-45	39½	52-53	58	40.00
1970	Cents	50-52	46-46½	42										

See footnotes on page 41.

Continued-

Table 22.--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/-Continued

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Tables 18-27.--Egg Prices: Average price per dozen at mid-month for shell eggs and per pound for frozen egg products -Continued														
Georgia, received by producers 4/														
Grade A, medium														
1968	Ct.	28	24	25½	20-21	19½	22½-26½	27½-30	29	41-42	31-32	37	31	28.68
1969	Ct.	43½	34-34½	34	31½-32	20-21	18-19	29-30	25-26½	35½-36	37	51-51½	55-55½	34.26
1970	Ct.	51-52	43-43½	38½										
Los Angeles, delivered to retailers, cartoned, Grade AA														
Large														
1968	Ct.	37-43	26-42	34-40	30-36	31-37	31½-36½	36-41	37-40	46-49	43-48	42-45	49-52	39.58
1969	Ct.	49-52	45-48	46-49	40-43	33-36	36-39	46-49	42-45	49-52	46-49	56-59	63-66	47-42
1970	Ct.	61-64	60-63	51-54										
Medium														
1968	Ct.	36-40	33-37	32-36	28-32	28-32	27½-31½	32-37	33-36	40-43	39-42	39-42	46-49	36-29
1969	Ct.	46-49	41-44	43-46	37-40	27-30	32-35	40-43	36-39	42-45	43-46	53-56	61-64	43-25
1970	Ct.	59-62	55-58	44-47										
Tables 28-33.--Average broiler prices per pound														
Liveweight														
United States, at farm														
1968	Ct.	13.4	14.9	14.6	14.1	14.6	15.0	15.5	14.9	13.9	12.7	13.5	13.5	14.3
1969	Ct.	14.3	15.0	15.3	14.7	14.8	15.2	17.3	16.5	15.6	14.7	14.2	13.5	15.1
1970	Ct.	14.8	14.3	14.8										
Ready-to-cook weight														
9-city weighted average 5/														
1968	Ct.	25.64	28.11	27.96	27.33	27.57	28.14	29.01	28.19	27.62	25.08	25.73	25.73	27.15
1969	Ct.	27.14	28.41	28.90	28.36	29.63	30.21	32.78	30.99	29.63	28.39	27.41	27.56	29.06
1970	Ct.	28.64	27.36	27.92										
Frying chickens in retail stores in urban areas 2/ 3/														
1968	Ct.	38.0	38.0	41.5	40.6	39.7	39.9	39.9	40.9	41.3	39.9	39.2	39.2	39.8
1969	Ct.	39.1	40.0	41.1	42.2	40.8	42.7	44.4	44.5	44.7	42.5	42.8	42.1	42.2
1970	Ct.	42.8	42.3											
Chicken breasts, in retail urban areas 2/ 6/														
1968	Ct.	67.7	67.8	70.5	69.8	69.3	69.2	69.4	70.3	71.2	70.8	69.9	70.0	69.7
1969	Ct.	70.5	70.7	71.6	72.6	71.0	73.2	74.4	76.9	77.4	76.2	75.4	75.1	73.8
1970	Ct.	74.9	75.5											
Broilers, delivered, trucklots (U.S. and plant, Grade A)														
Chicago														
1968	Ct.	25.2	27.7	27.6	27.0	27.2	27.8	28.7	27.9	27.3	24.6	25.2	25.3	26.8
1969	Ct.	26.8	27.9	28.5	28.1	29.3	29.9	32.4	30.6	29.3	28.0	27.0	26.1	28.7
1970	Ct.	28.2	27.2	27.7										
New York														
1968	Ct.	25.3	27.8	27.8	27.1	27.5	28.0	29.0	28.2	27.5	24.8	25.1	25.3	27.0
1969	Ct.	27.0	28.2	28.7	28.2	29.2	30.0	32.6	30.7	29.8	28.2	29.2	30.0	28.8
1970	Ct.	28.4	26.8	27.7										
Los Angeles														
1968	Ct.	27.0	29.3	28.7	28.2	28.2	28.8	29.5	28.6	28.2	26.2	27.5	26.9	28.1
1969	Ct.	28.0	29.6	29.7	29.2	31.0	31.1	33.8	32.1	29.9	29.4	28.4	29.8	30.2
1970	Ct.	29.6	28.8	28.7										
Tables 34-39.--Average turkey prices per pound														
Liveweight														
United States, at farm at mid-month														
1968	Ct.	18.4	18.0	18.2	18.7	18.6	19.5	19.8	20.2	20.7	21.1	21.4	21.1	20.5
1969	Ct.	20.4	19.6	19.7	19.8	20.4	21.0	21.1	20.9	21.4	22.4	23.6	25.6	21.3
1970	Ct.	24.8	24.9	25.6										
San Joaquin Valley														
Heavy-type young toms														
1968	Ct.	---	---	---	---	18.5	19.2	19.1	19.2	19.5	19.5	19.4	19.3	19.2
1969	Ct.	---	20.0	19.0	21.5	22.0	20.7	20.7	20.9	21.0	22.5	23.4	24.6	21.5
1970	Ct.	24.1	---	---										

See footnotes on page 41.

Continued-

Table 22.--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/ -Continued

Item	Date in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Tables 34-39.--Average turkey prices per pound -Continued														
Liveweight -Continued														
San Joaquin Valley														
Heavy-type young hens														
1968	Ct.	---	---	---	---	---	20.9	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.3	22.0	23.1	21.5
1969	Ct.	19.4	21.0	22.5	21.7	22.8	22.6	22.6	22.5	23.3	25.1	27.0	30.2	23.4
1970	Ct.	---	24.0	30.0										
Virginia														
Fryer-roasters														
1968	Ct.	16.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	22.0	22.0	23.4	
1969	Ct.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
1970	Ct.	---	---	---										
Iowa														
Heavy-type young toms														
1968	Ct.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19.8	20.2	---	---	---	
1969	Ct.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20.8	21.8	22.6	---	
1970	Ct.	---	---	---										
Heavy-type young hens														
1968	Ct.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21.8	22.2	---	---	---	
1969	Ct.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	22.9	24.6	25.4	---	
1970	Ct.	---	---	---										
Ready-to-cook weight														
In Retail stores in urban areas 2/ 7/														
Turkeys														
1968	Ct.	46.5	45.5	45.9	45.9	45.3	46.0	46.0	46.3	47.0	48.1	48.1	46.6	46.4
1969	Ct.	47.7	47.7	47.4	44.3	46.8	48.0	48.3	49.7	50.3	50.9	52.2	52.3	48.8
1970	Ct.	54.3	55.6											
New York, wholesale, frozen														
Toms, heaviest weights quoted														
1968	Ct.	35.1	34.8	34.8	35.0	35.6	37.5	40.0	40.2	40.5	39.3	38.4	36.9	37.3
1969	Ct.	36.7	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.6	38.0	39.2	39.3	39.6	39.9	42.1	43.6	38.7
1970	Ct.	44.8	47.0	49.1										
Hens, 12 - 14 pounds														
1968	Ct.	30.4	30.3	30.8	32.2	33.8	34.5	34.2	35.3	36.8	37.1	37.5	36.0	34.1
1969	Ct.	34.2	32.8	31.8	34.2	36.3	37.6	37.2	37.0	39.4	42.4	44.1	49.4	38.0
1970	Ct.	50.0	50.0	49.9										
Chicago, wholesale, frozen														
Toms, heaviest weights quoted														
1968	Ct.	34.1	33.7	33.5	33.5	33.8	35.3	38.1	38.7	39.0	38.2	37.3	36.8	36.0
1969	Ct.	36.4	36.0	35.6	35.7	35.9	36.5	37.6	37.9	38.5	39.2	40.7	42.6	37.7
1970	Ct.	43.8	45.4	47.0										
Hens, 12 - 14 pounds														
1968	Ct.	29.9	29.8	29.8	30.7	32.2	33.0	33.0	33.9	35.6	36.0	36.2	35.7	33.0
1969	Ct.	34.2	33.2	32.4	31.3	34.6	36.7	36.5	36.2	37.9	41.6	42.7	47.3	37.0
1970	Ct.	47.5	47.5	47.5										
Tables 40-43.--Prices paid for broiler-type chicks, poults, broiler hatching eggs, feed and feed ingredients														
Broiler-type chicks per 100														
Georgia														
1968	Ct.	8.52	8.88	9.06	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.31	9.50	9.35	9.44	9.75	9.15
1969	Ct.	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.60	8.62	8.56	9.35	9.69	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.25	9.61
1970	Ct.	10.25	10.12	9.88										
Broiler hatching eggs per dozen														
Georgia														
1968	Ct.	58.4	60.5	61.2	60.2	60.6	61.0	61.0	63.2	64.0	63.4	64.8	65.0	61.9
1969	Ct.	65.0	65.0	65.0	63.8	57.5	57.2	61.4	62.8	64.0	64.0	65.8	67.0	63.2
1970	Ct.	67.0	65.5	63.8										
All poults each														
1968	Ct.	56.3	56.5	56.9	56.6	57.7	57.3	55.8	52.0	50.6	50.3	51.4	52.7	54.5
1969	Ct.	56.0	55.8	56.3	56.5	57.4	58.0	56.4	53.6	50.5	51.0	52.0	53.1	54.7
1970	Ct.	54.9	55.4	55.8										
Feed per ton														
Laying feed 8/														
1968	Ct.	81.0	81.0	81.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	95.8
1969	Ct.	80.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	81.0	81.0	80.0	80.0	81.0	96.0
1970	Ct.	82.0	83.0	83.0										

See footnotes on page 41.

Continued-

Table 22.—Selected poultry and egg statistics -Continued

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Tables 40-43.—Prices paid for broiler-type chicks, poults, broiler hatching eggs, feed and feed ingredients -Continued														
Feed per ton -Continued														
Broiler grower feed 8/														
1968	Dol.	90.0	90.0	90.0	89.0	89.0	88.0	89.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	89.0	88.0	88.8
1969	Dol.	88.0	88.0	89.0	90.0	90.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	90.0	90.0	91.0	90.3
1970	Dol.	93.0	94.0	94.0										
Turkey grower feed 8/														
1968	Dol.	87.0	88.0	87.0	88.0	87.0	93.0	87.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	85.0	86.0	87.2
1969	Dol.	87.0	87.0	87.0	87.0	89.0	90.0	90.0	91.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	91.0	89.1
1970	Dol.	93.0	94.0	92.0										
Corn, Chicago No 3 yellow (per bu.)														
1968	Dol.	1.095	1.122	1.143	1.128	1.167	1.135	1.098	1.062	1.063	1.057	1.128	1.136	1.111
1969	Dol.	1.176	1.160	1.153	1.203	1.298	1.299	1.272	1.280	1.194	1.161	1.152	1.154	1.208
1970	Dol.	1.224	1.231	1.218										
Soybean meal, 44 percent, Decatur (per ton, bulk)														
1968	Dol.	75.10	74.50	75.00	74.60	75.00	79.50	82.80	84.40	85.10	78.20	73.50	71.60	77.39
1969	Dol.	69.80	69.90	72.60	73.30	76.10	77.50	77.30	76.90	72.70	75.40	69.90	82.90	74.53
1970	Dol.	87.50	85.25	71.85										
Tables 44-46.--Number of layers on farms, rate of egg production, and total egg output on farms, 50 States														
Average for the month														
Number of layers on farms														
1968	Mil.	327	232	321	317	312	308	306	307	311	316	318	318	315
1969	Mil.	316	315	313	312	310	307	306	307	311	315	319	322	313
1970	Mil.	324	322											
Eggs laid per 100 layers														
1968	No.	1,831	1,744	1,915	1,888	1,946	1,860	1,888	1,837	1,747	1,801	1,741	1,797	220
1969	No.	1,805	1,677	1,914	1,885	1,963	1,870	1,887	1,849	1,765	1,818	1,754	1,817	220
1970	No.	1,811	1,654											
Total monthly egg production														
1968	Mil. cs.	16.6	15.7	17.1	16.6	16.9	15.9	16.1	15.7	15.1	15.8	15.4	15.8	192.6
1969	Mil. cs.	15.9	14.7	16.6	16.3	16.9	16.0	16.0	15.7	15.2	15.9	15.5	16.3	191.0
1970	Mil. cs.	16.3	14.8											
First of month														
Number of layers on farms														
1968	Mil.	329	324	322	320	315	310	306	306	308	314	317	318	
1969	Mil.	316	316	313	313	310	309	306	306	308	313	317	321	
1970	Mil.	326	323	322										
Eggs laid per 100 layers														
1968	No.	58.7	59.5	61.0	62.6	65.2	62.4	61.6	60.3	58.3	58.0	57.9	57.9	
1969	No.	57.9	58.6	61.4	62.3	63.4	63.2	61.4	60.3	59.0	58.6	58.6	58.3	
1970	No.	58.8	58.2	60.0										
Daily rate of egg production														
1968	Mil. eggs	193	193	196	200	199	193	189	185	179	182	184	184	
1969	Mil. eggs	183	185	192	195	197	195	188	184	182	184	186	187	
1970	Mil. eggs	188	188	193										
Tables 47-52.—Factors in monthly supply of shell eggs, 50 States														
Eggs produced on farms														
1968	1,000 cs.	16,619	15,656	17,067	16,642	16,872	15,914	16,072	15,653	15,050	15,744	15,322	15,806	192,417
1969	1,000 cs.	15,856	14,669	16,658	16,311	16,886	15,997	16,100	15,858	15,286	15,945	15,581	16,311	191,458
1970	1,000 cs.	16,308	14,794											
Shell eggs to storage														
1968	1,000 cs.	-11	2	5	20	89	96	-25	-33	-79	22	-81	-32	-27
1969	1,000 cs.	-3	15	-19	121	64	63	-87	-93	-35	-40	19	-13	-8
1970	1,000 cs.	-5	34											
Eggs broken commercially														
1968	1,000 cs.	1,281	1,330	1,599	1,735	1,993	1,924	1,756	1,478	1,066	1,118	1,010	844	17,134
1969	1,000 cs.	891	968	1,085	1,471	1,897	2,025	1,649	1,419	1,193	1,404	1,028	1,182	16,212
1970	1,000 cs.	1,246	1,293											
Eggs used for hatching														
1968	1,000 cs.	943	1,098	1,133	1,171	1,079	1,028	958	881	933	941	957	998	12,147
1969	1,000 cs.	975	1,168	1,203	1,242	1,149	1,089	1,041	991	1,016	1,039	1,079	1,151	13,143
1970	1,000 cs.	1,099												
Balance														
1968	1,000 cs.	14,406	13,226	14,330	13,716	13,711	12,866	13,351	13,335	13,163	13,702	13,478	14,090	163,374
1969	1,000 cs.	14,015	12,507	14,378	13,483	13,776	12,781	13,411	13,427	13,054	13,519	13,407	14,196	161,717
1970	1,000 cs.	13,968												

See footnotes on page 41.

Continued-

Table 22.--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/ -Continued

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Tables 53-54.--Commercial production of poultry and red meat, 48 States														
Chicken and turkey meat, r-t-c weight 9/														
1968	Mil. lb.	687	566	582	620	694	671	805	880	858	984	803	764	8,915
1969	Mil. lb.	726	579	631	661	724	783	842	897	949	1,048	812	840	9,492
1970	Mil. lb.	761	653											
Total red meat, carcass weight 10/														
1968	Mil. lb.	3,068	2,721	2,783	2,856	3,012	2,637	2,836	2,902	2,894	3,289	2,910	2,910	34,817
1969	Mil. lb.	3,143	2,776	2,889	2,908	2,808	2,722	2,831	2,771	3,031	3,294	2,733	3,007	34,915
1970	Mil. lb.	3,020	2,656											
Table 56.--Chicken certified as wholesome in Federally inspected plants, ready-to-cook weight														
Young														
1968	Mil. lb.	483.9	429.0	448.8	484.9	532.2	497.1	550.9	547.7	502.8	572.0	425.7	464.0	5,939.1
1969	Mil. lb.	540.7	445.6	482.6	533.5	562.7	573.9	568.4	57.38	578.0	610.5	461.3	553.2	6,484.1
1970	Mil. lb.	580.1	522.9											
Mature														
1968	Mil. lb.	47.4	38.7	33.8	41.0	39.2	28.4	33.6	35.1	31.0	43.4	38.1	40.6	450.2
1969	Mil. lb.	42.5	37.4	39.3	40.4	43.1	37.8	31.9	32.9	38.6	44.7	30.7	35.1	454.4
1970	Mil. lb.	38.9	37.9											
Total														
1968	Mil. lb.	531.3	467.7	482.5	526.0	571.4	525.5	584.5	582.9	533.8	615.5	463.7	504.6	6,389.3
1969	Mil. lb.	583.2	483.0	521.9	573.9	605.8	611.7	600.2	606.7	616.6	655.2	492.0	588.3	6,938.5
1970	Mil. lb.	619.0	560.7											
Table 57.--Chicken and turkey inspected for canning and other processed foods in Federally inspected plants, ready-to-cook weight														
Chicken														
Young														
1968	Mil. lb.	30.5	34.5	17.7	17.6	19.3	17.9	18.2	22.6	17.4	22.6	18.7	16.9	254.0
1969	Mil. lb.	19.1	18.6	20.3	21.7	22.1	21.7	24.0	23.6	25.2	30.9	21.7	23.4	272.3
1970	Mil. lb.	24.6	26.2											
Mature														
1968	Mil. lb.	33.2	33.2	33.1	31.8	31.0	30.5	30.5	28.2	26.9	35.5	33.3	30.7	377.9
1969	Mil. lb.	33.8	33.0	34.8	33.4	33.6	33.4	29.9	26.5	28.6	33.6	28.0	28.9	377.4
1970	Mil. lb.	31.2	30.4											
Total														
1968	Mil. lb.	63.7	67.7	50.8	49.5	50.4	48.4	48.7	50.8	44.4	58.0	51.9	47.6	631.9
1969	Mil. lb.	52.9	51.6	55.2	55.1	55.7	55.1	53.9	50.1	53.8	64.5	49.7	52.3	649.7
1970	Mil. lb.	55.9	56.6											
Turkey														
1968	Mil. lb.	27.3	25.8	26.0	25.6	32.2	24.3	31.7	35.7	34.5	44.6	38.9	36.9	382.8
1969	Mil. lb.	37.3	37.3	36.4	33.4	30.3	31.4	35.4	44.8	51.5	59.3	51.9	44.8	493.8
1970	Mil. lb.	36.5	30.4											
Table 59.--Turkey certified as wholesome in Federally inspected plants, ready-to-cook weight														
Fryer-roasters														
1968	Mil. lb.	9.0	7.0	6.5	4.9	4.8	5.0	6.9	6.1	5.6	7.7	8.3	7.2	79.0
1969	Mil. lb.	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.0	4.1	4.6	5.7	5.7	4.4	6.8	8.0	7.2	69.5
1970	Mil. lb.	5.8	4.3											
Young turkeys														
1968	Mil. lb.	41.8	17.6	14.7	20.0	29.9	56.3	110.8	187.0	215.4	269.3	236.9	154.2	1,353.9
1969	Mil. lb.	35.9	14.8	16.7	14.8	32.0	74.8	135.1	178.9	220.8	259.6	221.4	139.6	1,344.4
1970	Mil. lb.	34.1	17.4											
Old turkeys														
1968	Mil. lb.	1.1	.5	.6	1.0	4.4	8.2	4.6	1.0	.3	.2	.4	.6	22.7
1969	Mil. lb.	.7	.4	.7	1.3	2.8	6.0	4.7	.7	.5	.2	.2	.5	18.9
1970	Mil. lb.	.7	.5											
Total turkeys														
1968	Mil. lb.	51.9	25.1	21.8	25.9	39.1	69.5	122.3	194.0	221.2	277.2	245.6	162.0	1,455.5
1969	Mil. lb.	42.6	21.3	23.4	21.0	39.0	85.4	145.5	185.3	225.7	266.5	229.7	147.4	1,432.8
1970	Mil. lb.	40.5	22.2											

See footnotes on page 41.

Continued-

Table 22.--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/ -Continued

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Table 60.--Ducks, other poultry, and total poultry certified as wholesome in Federally inspected plants, ready-to-cook weight														
Ducks														
1968	Mil. lb.	1.7	1.1	2.0	4.3	5.4	5.2	5.6	5.2	4.6	4.9	3.5	2.9	46.4
1969	Mil. lb.	2.3	1.5	2.5	4.5	5.2	6.0	6.0	5.3	5.4	5.1	3.5	3.9	51.1
1970	Mil. lb.	2.6												
Other poultry														
1968	Mil. lb.	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.5	1.7	.6	4.0
1969	Mil. lb.	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.1	.8	1.8	.6	4.0
1970	Mil. lb.	.1												
Total poultry														
1968	Mil. lb.	585.1	494.0	506.5	556.2	616.0	600.3	712.5	782.2	759.8	898.0	714.6	670.0	7,895.3
1969	Mil. lb.	628.3	505.9	547.9	599.5	650.0	703.3	751.9	797.4	847.9	927.9	826.9	74.0	8,426.9
1970	Mil. lb.	662.3												
Tables 61-62.--Chicks hatched by types and pullet chicks placed														
Chicks hatched														
Broiler-type														
1968	Mil.	229.8	219.5	246.7	247.7	260.9	250.3	244.2	232.4	203.4	214.8	211.6	227.8	2,799.1
1969	Mil.	236.4	228.1	267.8	268.5	280.0	266.2	257.6	246.7	231.0	237.4	248.9	256.2	3,025.0
1970	Mil.	269.3	253.7											
Egg-type														
1968	Mil.	33.5	38.6	53.8	62.3	59.4	45.0	37.1	37.1	37.5	40.4	35.8	34.0	514.3
1969	Mil.	38.0	40.3	53.6	60.2	59.5	47.4	40.2	38.0	39.5	40.0	34.1	39.0	529.9
1970	Mil.	45.7	47.0											
Pullet chicks placed domestically for broiler hatchery supply flocks 11/														
Total														
1968	Thou.	2,488	2,800	3,329	3,695	3,017	3,555	2,856	2,811	3,118	2,955	3,152	3,148	36,924
1969	Thou.	2,959	2,806	3,578	3,493	4,046	3,409	3,026	3,060	2,933	3,237	3,300	3,047	38,894
1970	Thou.	3,141	3,231											
Cumulation relevant to breeder flock 12/														
1968	Thou.	25,297	25,176	25,111	25,503	25,188	24,497	23,742	22,866	22,046	22,702	23,693	23,669	
1969	Thou.	24,592	24,489	24,551	25,181	25,336	25,159	24,612	24,554	23,805	24,527	25,209	26,137	
1970	Thou.	26,591	26,465	26,377	26,351	26,782	26,504	26,058	25,153	24,975				
For laying flock replacements 13/														
1968	Thou.	19,246	22,095	30,209	34,845	32,693	26,054	21,390	21,373	21,863	23,142	21,029	20,138	294,074
1969	Thou.	21,981	22,954	30,388	33,639	33,806	27,106	23,132	22,042	22,659	23,230	20,326	22,571	303,838
1970	Thou.	25,979	26,755											
Table 63.--Poults hatched by breeds														
Poults hatched														
Light breeds														
1968	Thou.	791	678	881	1,170	1,256	1,876	2,168	1,604	1,013	1,022	797	610	13,866
1969	Thou.	694	625	849	1,020	1,002	1,386	1,630	1,304	873	767	809	836	11,795
1970	Thou.	904	697											
Total heavy breeds														
1968	Thou.	4,250	8,242	16,900	19,086	19,994	15,802	8,045	1,889	1,057	1,235	1,455	2,294	100,249
1969	Thou.	5,230	9,429	17,318	19,427	19,756	15,712	8,176	2,562	731	906	1,492	2,924	103,663
1970	Thou.	6,648	10,859											
All breeds														
1968	Thou.	5,041	8,920	17,781	20,256	21,250	17,678	10,213	3,493	2,070	2,257	2,252	2,904	114,115
1969	Thou.	5,924	10,054	18,167	20,447	20,758	17,098	9,806	3,866	1,604	1,673	2,301	3,760	115,458
1970	Thou.	7,552	10,859											

See footnotes on page 41.

Table 22.--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/ -Cootioued

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Table 66.--Cold storage holdings of shell and frozeo eggs, first of the mooth														
All frozen sggs														
1968	Mil. lb.	89.5	85.5	79.9	81.1	85.7	95.4	107.7	109.7	109.0	102.0	92.2	82.4	
1969	Mil. lb.	71.9	60.8	55.6	51.6	49.6	53.3	60.7	66.2	64.3	56.4	55.3	49.6	
1970	Mil. lb.	42.7	40.5	39.4										
Shell eggs														
1968	1,000 cs.	86	73	77	82	102	191	287	262	229	150	172	91	
1969	1,000 cs.	59	56	71	52	173	237	300	213	120	85	45	64	
1970	1,000 cs.	51	47	80										
Shell squivaleot of all eggs														
1968	1,000 cs.	2,352	2,239	2,101	2,135	2,272	2,606	3,014	3,038	2,988	2,733	2,517	2,171	
1969	1,000 cs.	1,880	1,597	1,478	1,359	1,428	1,586	1,836	1,889	1,747	1,513	1,445	1,319	
1970	1,000 cs.	1,131	1,072	1,077										
Table 67.--Cold storage holdings of frozeo eggs, by types, first of the month														
Frozeo whole or mixed egg														
1968	Mil. lb.	56.9	53.3	50.0	49.3	50.8	56.2	62.6	65.9	66.8	64.1	57.9	51.8	
1969	Mil. lb.	45.1	37.1	33.6	29.8	28.3	29.4	33.4	36.1	36.5	32.0	30.4	25.3	
1970	Mil. lb.	21.6	20.1	20.7										
Frozeo egg whitss														
1968	Mil. lb.	9.6	9.1	8.2	9.2	10.0	11.6	13.2	12.4	12.3	10.2	9.5	7.7	
1969	Mil. lb.	6.6	5.8	6.3	6.3	5.9	6.7	8.3	10.6	9.0	8.4	8.4	8.3	
1970	Mil. lb.	6.2	6.7	6.0										
Yolk														
1968	Mil. lb.	21.7	21.5	20.2	20.4	21.9	24.5	27.0	26.7	25.2	22.6	20.5	19.1	
1969	Mil. lb.	17.2	15.2	13.7	14.0	14.2	15.6	17.1	17.4	16.9	14.2	15.0	14.3	
1970	Mil. lb.	13.1	12.3	11.3										
Tables 68-69.--Cold storage holdings of poultry, first of the mooth														
Turkey														
1968	Mil. lb.	366.9	360.6	310.3	267.8	225.1	194.1	185.3	226.0	304.7	385.9	504.4	385.7	
1969	Mil. lb.	317.1	293.6	254.4	201.4	155.0	123.0	119.3	162.7	237.1	329.4	435.6	283.8	
1970	Mil. lb.	191.9	162.1	130.7										
Poultry excluding turkeys and ducks														
1968	Mil. lb.	169.4	161.5	146.0	130.9	124.3	115.5	107.9	103.0	104.5	101.1	96.4	96.4	
1969	Mil. lb.	97.2	98.0	94.0	84.6	81.6	81.8	77.2	80.3	80.4	86.6	96.0	100.7	
1970	Mil. lb.	109.7	106.0	109.6										
Broilers and fryers														
1968	Mil. lb.	41.3	37.5	31.3	26.3	26.6	21.9	19.6	17.4	16.7	18.4	18.0	18.3	
1969	Mil. lb.	20.8	21.0	21.7	21.3	21.3	20.5	18.9	19.8	21.6	20.8	19.7	21.8	
1970	Mil. lb.	23.4	26.5	26.8										
Tables 70-71.--Exports of fresh or frozso poultry to selscted areas														
Broilers														
Common Market														
West Germany														
1968	Thou. lb.	438	632	601	549	255	358	398	500	459	486	497	164	5,337
1969	Thou. lb.	34	488	383	225	121	149	360	117	291	118	78	77	2,441
1970	Thou. lb.	181	154											
Total														
1968	Thou. lb.	483	683	678	580	300	420	444	585	611	556	497	206	6,043
1969	Thou. lb.	34	488	452	225	143	209	459	157	357	168	80	115	3,093
		196	154											
Other countries														
1968	Thou. lb.	4,772	6,132	5,036	5,818	6,290	7,806	7,401	6,737	8,211	6,425	8,728	6,629	79,985
1969	Thou. lb.	4,857	4,354	8,122	8,447	7,337	6,773	8,162	8,309	6,687	7,642	5,468	4,906	80,858
		5,678	6,421											
Grand total														
1968	Thou. lb.	5,253	6,815	5,714	6,398	6,490	8,226	7,845	7,322	8,822	6,981	9,226	6,835	85,927
1969	Thou. lb.	4,891	4,842	8,574	8,672	7,480	6,982	8,621	8,466	7,044	7,810	5,548	5,021	83,951
1970	Thou. lb.	5,874	6,575											

See footnotes oo page 41.

Table 22.—Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/ -Continued

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Tables 70-71.—Exports of fresh or frozen poultry to selected areas -Continued														
Turkey														
Common Market														
West Germany														
1968	Thou. lb.	2,119	3,080	1,649	1,907	919	754	903	1,571	2,551	3,231	3,900	2,363	24,947
1969	Thou. lb.	428	1,691	2,287	1,704	1,456	1,018	1,095	2,042	2,451	2,772	1,971	2,007	20,922
1970	Thou. lb.	2,191	1,531											
Total														
1968	Thou. lb.	2,571	3,682	1,803	2,028	1,119	953	1,268	1,988	2,903	3,816	4,761	2,882	29,774
1969	Thou. lb.	599	2,020	3,122	1,891	1,700	1,174	1,359	2,686	3,435	3,756	2,290	2,408	26,440
1970	Thou. lb.	2,391	1,552											
Other countries														
1968	Thou. lb.	779	1,042	539	677	482	435	891	1,356	1,880	883	1,642	1,250	11,856
1969	Thou. lb.	580	422	1,011	684	704	596	607	843	1,237	1,430	958	1,085	10,157
1970	Thou. lb.	349	518											
Grand total														
1968	Thou. lb.	3,350	4,724	2,342	2,705	1,601	1,388	2,160	3,344	4,783	4,699	6,403	4,132	41,631
1969	Thou. lb.	1,179	2,442	4,133	2,575	2,404	1,770	1,966	3,529	4,672	5,186	3,248	3,493	36,597
1970	Thou. lb.	2,740	2,070											
Tables 72-75.—USDA contracts to purchase dried whole egg solids, young chickens, and turkeys														
Dried egg solids (shell equivalent)														
1968	1,000 cs.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
1969	1,000 cs.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
1970	1,000 cs.													
Young chickens, ready-to-cook weight														
1968	1,000 lb.	8,748	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,968	8,352	8,460	48,672
1969	1,000 lb.	5,436	7,020	5,436	---	---	---	---	---	10,188	11,052	10,152	11,736	50,472
1970	1,000 lb.	7,272												
Canned boned chicken														
1968	doz. cans	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
1969	doz. cans	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,600	10,200	61,200	---	---	---	85,000
1970	doz. cans													
Canned boned turkey														
1968	doz. cans	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,400	299,200	533,800	918,000
1969	doz. cans	81,600	---	---	---	---	---	193,911	533,800	734,000	586,600	---	---	1,985,600
1970	doz. cans													
Turkey, ready-to-cook weight														
1968	1,000 lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	30,870	13,740	---	---	---	44,610
1969	1,000 lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,855	12,110	2,625			20,590
1970	1,000 lb.													

1/ With very few exceptions, these data update tables 18-75 in the "Selected Statistical Series for Poultry and Eggs Through 1968." Bulletin ERS 232, revised January 1970. Table numbers shown are the same as those in this statistical supplement to the "Poultry and Egg Situation."
2/ Reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics. Prices collected during a three-day period in the month.
3/ Fifty urban areas in sample.
4/ Mostly prices when quoted.
5/ Trucklot sales, ice packed. The 9 cities are Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and San Francisco.
6/ Thirty-five urban areas.
7/ Birds weighing 8-16 pounds.
8/ Beginning January 1968 complete feed, no specification for completeness in prior years. 1967 revised to reflect proportions sold in bulk and sacked and quantity price discounts.
9/ Chicken and turkey meat exclude slaughter on farms for home use and non-farm production. Estimates of monthly poultry meat production based on available indications of marketing developed from information on invsntories, numbers raised, intentions to raise and market poultry as well as data on chick placement and current monthly marketings.
10/ Excludes farm slaughter, lard and rendered pork fat.
11/ Placements reported by leading breeders.
12/ Sum of domestic placements 7-14 months previous.
13/ One-half egg-type chick hatch plus pullet chicks placed for hatchery supply flocks.
14/ Not available.

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Title	Page
	Poultry and Eggs at a Glance.	2
1	Commercial broilers: Number produced by regions and for the U.S., selected years, 1934-69.	18
2	Turkey: Number raised by regions and for the U.S., selected years, 1934-69	18
3	Per capita consumption of poultry, selected years, 1934-69. . .	19
4	Prices received by producers for poultry, beef and pork, selected years, 1934-69.	19
5	Per capita consumption of shell eggs, by months, 1968-70. . . .	20
6	Number of chickens other than commercial broilers: January 1 inventory, lost, raised and slaughtered during the year, 1965-70.	20
7	Eggs: Production, rate of lay and average number of layers on hand during the month, 1965-69.	21
8	Egg-feed price ratio, chickens raised and subsequent number of pullets on farms, 1965 to date.	21
9	Egg-type replacement hatch by quarters, 1956-70	22
10	Broiler pullets placed for hatchery supply flocks, by quarters, 1956-70.	22
11	Egg supplies available to civilians for food, by quarters 1968-69.	23
12	Egg-type chick hatchery operations, United States and 5 States reporting weekly, 1968 to date.	24
13	Storage movement of shell and frozen eggs, by months, averages 1956-60, 1961-65, and 1966 to date.	25
14	Pullets placed for laying flocks, by months, 1964-68 average and 1967-70 to date.	26
15	Cold storage holdings of high-protein foods, March 1, 1970 with comparisons	27
16	Commercial broilers: Production, average live weight, price per pound and value of production, in 22 States, 1968-69 .	28
17	Changes from the preceding year in selected broiler industry statistics, 1962 to date	29
18	Chicken and turkeys: Total and Federally inspected slaughter and further processed and cut-up (ready-to-cook), 1965-69.	30
19	Export payments on chicken to Switzerland and Greece, 1968-70 .	31
20	Turkeys: Monthly hatchings, by breed type, advanced to indicate prospective month of marketing, 48 States, 1965 to date.	32
21	Turkey hatchery operations, United States and 10 States reporting weekly, September 1968 to date	33
22	Selected poultry and egg statistics	34

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE $300

NOTICE

If you no longer need this publication, check here ☐ return this sheet, and your name will be dropped from the mailing list.

If your address should be changed, write the new address on this sheet and return the whole sheet to:

Automated Mailing List Section
Office of Plant and Operations
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

PES-261 APRIL 1970